Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, July 9, 1823. No. 1727.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries. Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place will be holden, a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 19th day of June in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

Advertisement.

Notice his Hereby Given,

THAT a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE will be held at my Office this day at 12 o'Clock Noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 17 MEADOWS STREET,
9th July 1823.

Notification,

THE Executors to the Estate of Major General WILLIAM ATKINS, being about to close their Accounts and to remit the balance to England; request that all those who may have any Claims on the Estate will forthwith present the sum either to Captain LICHMERE RUSSELL, or to FRANCIS WARDEN Esq.

(3) Bombay, 2d July 1823.

જાહેરખબર

મરનાર·મેજર·જનરલ·વીલી
અમ·આટકીનશનાં·મીલકતનાં
વકીલલોકો·ઈ·મરનારનો·હુકમ
બંદ·કરેછે·અને·ઈની·બાકી·શી·
વીલાઈત·મોકલેછે·તેશરૂ·જે·કો
લોકોનો·ઈમરનારનાં·મીલકત·ઉ
પર·દાવો·હોઈતો·તે·ચોકીઅે·ક
પતાંન·લીચમોર·રશલને·અગાર·
મીશતર·પરાંશીશ·વારડોન·શાહે
બનેલાઈર·કરે*

તા૦ ૯ મી· જુલાઇ· ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

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(3) Bombay, 2d July 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms,
On this Day, the 9th Instant,
AN ENTIRE INVOICE OF
NEW BOOKS,

CATALOGUES may be had on application.

N. B.—The Books are now on view.

Bombay, 4th July 1823.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
FOR READY CASH
A HIGHLY FINISHED
STEEL CROSS BOW.

Bombay, July 4th 1823.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
IMPORTED BY A RECENT ARRIVAL

Brussel's Carpets

OF SIZES AND PATTERNS

VIZ.

F.	I.		F.	I.							
23	9	long by	11	6	wide	21	9	by	11	6	–20
19	3	do by	11	6	do.	18	9	by	9	3	–17
16		do by	9	3	do.	15	6	by	7	10	–18
14	6	do. by	7								

6 by 11 6
6 by 9 3
9 by 12 3

And a number of smaller sizes, fit for Palanquins, Bed side Carpets and for Cabins.

Bombay, 4th July 1823.

TWENTY-NINTH

Calcutta Lottery.

THE few Tickets remaining in Mr. PRINSEP'S possession will be sold at 140 Rupees each.

Bombay, 5th July, 1823.

Mr. J. H. Young.

MOST respectfully begs to request that the Gentlemen who are still indebted to the late Firm, of, HUMPHREYS and YOUNG, for which he now is the representative, will be pleased to remit him the Sums they severally owe; As the daeth of his late partner makes it indispensably requisite that his affairs should be brought to a close immediately.

Bombay, 5th July 1823.

Henry Wooler.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public that he has again commenced business in Partnership with his Nephew J. H. WOOLER and hopes for their patronage and support, and particularly those that he has been in the habit of dealing with so many years, and begs to assure them that no care or attention shall be wanting on his part to ensure their orders being executed in the best way possible; the business of the House will be carried on under the Firm of WOOLER and Co. and which commenced from the first of May last.

Bombay, 5th July 1823.

Wooler & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to inform the public that they have opened the undermentioned articles for sale at their Ware-house at the Admiral's House in Dady's Buildings, which have been purchased of the different Captains and Officers of the fleet just arrived.

Hodgsons beer in Hhds. old and new, Hams, Derby and Pine Cheese, Brandy, Port Wine, Cyder, Raspberry, Black and Red Currant Jam, Black and Red Currant Jelly, Strawberry, Apple, Gooseburry, and Orange Marmalade, Cherry and Rasberry Brandy, Rum Shrub, battled fruits &c. from Hoffmann, Pickles, Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup, Lobster and Oyster Sauce, Tomats, Reading, Hervey's, Beef Steak and Davis's Sauce, Vegetable Essences of kinds in Boxes of one dozen, Salted Salmon in Jars, Pickled Herrings in Ditto, Olives, Capers, and a variety of other Sauces &c., Stationary of sorts, Fishing Tackle in Cases Complete, with spare Rods and multiplying Winches, Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Lavender Water, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes and small Tooth Combs, Milk of Roses &c. from Smyth, Razors, Penknives, Scissars, Straps &c. from Savigny, Military and Hunting Saddles from Gibson, Plaid and Camblet Boat Cloaks, Stocks for Military Officers, Buckskin Gloves for ditto, Patent Oil Skin for Regulation Caps and Hats, Thermometers, Camera Lucidas, Mathematical Instruments, Spectacles, Telescopes, Pocket Compasses &c. Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, Italian and Box Irons, Sykes's Patent Powder Flasks, Plated Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks and Tumblers, Curry Dishes and Butter Pots with Glass linings, Muffineers, Wash Racks &c. Rifle Guns, Pistols in Cases and Bags, single Barrel Fowling Pieces &c., Plated Gilt and Steel Heel and Hunting Spurs, Patent Drawer, Chest and Cupboard Locks, Buggy lamps, Bloom and Muscatell Raisins, Turkey Figs in Bottles, Currants, Chocolate, Cacoa, Isinglass, Pearl Barley &c., Japan Spice Boxes, Tea and Coffee Biggins French Patern, Tin Dish Covers, britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Milk and Sugar Pots. Coffee Mills, &c. &c. Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Ginger, Ess. of Mustard, Russia and Macassar Oil, Seidlitz Powders, Soda, Powders, Rochelle, Epsom and Glauber salts, Cream of Tartar, Huile Antique, Ginger Beer in Packets &c. &c. a few Reading Books, Playing Cards &c. &c.

Wooler & Co.

HAVE also received an Investment from China, consisting of the undermentioned Commissioned articles. Hyson Green Tea, Souchong and Padree Souchong Tea; Chinchin Sugar Candy, long and short silk Stockings, Ivory Card Cases of sizes, whist Counter Boxes, Ivory Chessmen, Tortoise shell Snuff Boxes, writing Desks, and Dressing Cases, Nankeens, Card Boxes and Counters, Blue and Green Curtain Gauze, Silks, Satins, Scarfs, and Gown Pieses &c. &c.

Wooler & Co.

BEG to inform the Ladies of the settlement that they have opened an Invoice of French Satin Trimmed Bonnets of the most fashionable and elegant kind, lately arrived from Paris, also, a small Invoice of Diamond Jewellery, consisting of Ear Rings, Lockets, Broaches Rings &c. &. Gold Nacklaces, Ladies Watches, Coral and Gold Ear Rings &c. &c.

Bombay 5th July 1823.

For Freight or Passage

TO

Madras and Bengal,

THE SHIP

John Monro,

Captain Greene,

WILL Sail on or about the 12th Instant. For particulars apply to the COMMANDER, or to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office.

Bombay, 4th July 1823.

Freight to London

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

ASIA,

Captain Wm. Langly Pope,

WILL POSITIVELY SAIL

In the Early part of August,

HAVING a great part of her Cargo engaged. Excellent Accommodations for Passengers.

For further Particulars Apply to Messrs. BAXTER and Co.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH JUNE 1823,

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

MESSRS. William Dougell Cruikshanks and John Corrie Brewer, Cadets for the Infantry having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Scaleby Castle on the 22d instant, and having produced Certificates of their appointments on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date, and promote them to Ensigns. Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH JUNE 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment and promotion.

9TH REGIMENT N. I.

Lieutenant John Sinclair Jameson to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion during the absence of Lieutenant H. N. Corselis on furlough to Broach, or until further orders, and to have effect from the date of that Officer's departure.

Ensign James Harvy to be Lieutenant vice Hughes deceased, Date of rank 19th June 1823.

Lieutenant Stephen Clements of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry is, at his own request, placed on the Invalid Pension List from the 1st of next month, on the pay and allowances fixed by the General Order of the 8th December 1820.

Lieutenant Othniel Gidly, of the 11th Regiment having tendered his resignation of the Hon'ble Company's service the same has been accepted by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, and his name is accordingly to be struck off the List of the Army from the same date.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Lieutenant Gidley will place himself under the orders of the Town Major.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH JUNE, 1823.

The Governor in Council confirms the appointment by Lieutenant Colonel Russell, C. B. Commanding at Sholapore, of Serjeant Rogers of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, to act as a Sub-Conductor in the Commissariat Department from the 14th April to the 1st June.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D JULY 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Henry Yates Assistant Apothecary, to the Bombay European Regiment upon the full pay of that rank as laid down in the 1st article of the 6th Section of the Medical Regulations from the 18th ultimo in succession to Bowers deceased.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH JUNE 1823.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in consequence of the death of Lieutenant J. H. Grubb and of Lieutenants Richard Reynolds Robert Cogan and E. W. Harris, to be First Lieutenants, vice Grubb and Reynolds deceased—Date of rank 9th May 1823.

Senior Midshipmen C. Barnard and Robert Lowe, to be Second Lieutenants, vice Cogan and Harris promoted—Date of rank 9th May 1823.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA

2D. JUNE, 1821.

No. 2944.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and appointments, untill His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

69th Foot.

Lieutenant John Smith to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Lane deceased, 11th May 1823.

Ensign Henry Moore to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Smith promoted, 11th May 1823.

Abraham Collis Anderson, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Moore promoted Ditto

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

On Board the H. C. S. Bridgewater,
Bombay Harbour, 8th July 1823.

SIR,

The insertion of the foregoing list in your paper will gratify many of your readers, who have recently parted with children and friends.

I have the honor to be
Yours &c
PARENS ET AMICUS,

List of Ships, which Arrived at and Sailed from St. Helena between 5th and 24th May 1823.

Names.	Arrival.	Sailed.
	1823.	1823.
Sarah,	May 5th	May 8th
Coldstream,	" 9th	" 16th
City of Edinbro,	" 10th	" 15th
Crown Princess, (Dane.)	" 11th	" 20th
Lady Raffles,	" 11th	" 17th
Warren Hastings,	" 12th	" 17th
Hebernia,	" 13th	" 19th
Merchioness of Ely,	" 15th	" 25th
George 4th,	" 15th	Did not anchor.
H. C. S. General Hewitt,	" 20th	" 29th
Larkins,	" 21st	Did not anchor.
H. M. S. Termagant,	" 23th	" 28th
Duke of Bedford,	" 23th	" 28th
Providence,	" 23th	" 28th
Catherine,	" 24th	" 27th

Spoke the Almorah from Bombay Lat. 35,24 E. Long 21,20

We beg to inform our Correspondent "PARENS et AMICUS" that the greater part of the information contained in his letter has already appeared in the Papers of this Presidency, the above has not and we insert and thank him for his communication.—ED.

Omission.—In page 482 par. 3 lines ètè to be supplied.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JULY 1823.

Since our last we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Charles Forbes, Capt. Brydon, from London 8th April, and the Ship Asia, Capt. Pope, from England 1st of March left Madeira 23d. The Bridgewater Capt. Mitchell which left the Down 26th Feb. St. Helena 30th May. A list of Passengers will be found in our Nautical Report.

The Charlotte and Duke of Bedford had left St. Helena Homeward bound as the Bridgewater's quitted it, and she spoke the Almorah also from this port off the Cape.

Bombay Castle, 8th July, 1823.

Richard Thomas Goodwin Esq. appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to be a Member of this Government, has this day taken the Oaths and his Seat in the Council of Bombay, as Fourth Member, under the usual Salute from the Garrison.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

It may be in the recollection of our readers that in a recent Number of this Paper allusion was made to the intended secession of the Editor from his Office. A severe and protracted illness we are concerned to state has at length compelled our Predecessor to make arrangments for his departure from this Presidency. The last Gazette closed his Editorial labors, and the Editorship has since fallen into other hands.

The short period that we have had the honor of being a member of this Society will not permit us to urge our pretensions to its patronage on the ground of any generally known and admitted qualification for the office which has devolved on us; we are therefore compelled to rest our claims simply and entirely upon the indulgence of our Readers, and our own labors; and as far as these are associated with the success of this Journal we think we may venture to lay our account with obtaining that support with which the labors of our predecessors have been rewarded.

To obtain the best and earliest information on all the subjects which legitimately fall within the province of our Paper to handle, we pledge ourselves to give our constant exertions; and indeed the very term "Newspaper" seems to mark the propriety of keeping this object continually in view.

We are indebted for the following Mercantile communication to a valued correspondent.

Accounts were received yesterday via Calcutta from Canton and Singapore, those from China were brought to the Straits by the Pascoa Capt. Cathro, who left Canton on the 28th April last having been detained for his Grand Chop from the 18th of that Month in consequence of some discussions respecting the Opium Ships at Lintin.

The Merope had been compelled to leave that neighbourhood but whether temporarily or with the intention of proceeding to India, we have not yet heard. The following were the prices of Opium on the 24th of that Month.

New Benares	2,100
Old Do.	1,900 falling daily,
New Patna	2,200 no sales holding out,
Old Do.	2,050 falling in price,
Compys. Malwa	1,300
Bengal Damaun	1,200.

Cotton had been sold at 9 Tale 5 Mace and Bombay Cotton was quoted at 9 to 9-5 and a Stock of 80,000 Bales on hand of different kinds.

From Singapore the accounts are as late as the 25th May.—Of the China Ships of this Port, the Samarang Gover arrived there on the 5th and sailed on the 8th. The Good Success, Jamesina, and Edmoustone had also got in about the 12th and must of course have sailed again though the dates of their departure are not mentioned.

Private letters mention, that strong symptoms of disaffection prevailed in the French Army—that five regiments, the most advanced for the commencement of hostilities in Spain, had resolved to throw off their allegiance and proclaim Napoleon the 2d; but that the conspiracy had been discovered. A quantity of Imperial eagles had been found in the Diligence betwen Paris and Bourdeaux, and general dissatisfaction prevailed in France at the measures of the government.

The Marriage Act repeal Bill had received the royal assent, and marriages are to be solemnized according to the old law.

The sentences of expulsion passed last year by the professors of the East India College, have been confirmed by the Bishop of London, the visiter of that institution.

Sir John Malcolm is appointed Ambassador to Persia, and was expected to leave England in October, in a Sloop of War for Bombay.

It had been determined to establish a Supreme Court at Bombay, the number of Judges limited to two.

Lord Keith died at Tullyallan, Scotland, on the 10th March.

The Earl of St. Vincent died on the 15th March.

Professor Christian of Cambridge died on the 28th March.

The Lord Castlereagh. Captain Durant from Bombay arrived in the Downs on the 31st March, as did the Duke of York and General Harris, from China.

The Lady Campbell for the Cape and Madras, with Sir T. Pritzler and family on board, was dismasted in the Bay of Biscay, and towed into L'Orient by a French Brig, after throwing the greatest part of her cargo overboard; date not mentioned.

The Debates in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 31st of March, and 1st of April which the arrival of the Charles Forbes enables us to lay before our readers, still breathe the same tone of indecision which has marked the French Cabinet with regard to their ulterior purpose towards Spain.—Well may Mr. Canning say that their Councils are of a "suspensive nature."

We particularly refer our readers to the speech of M. de Labourdonnaye who appears quite the Coryphæus of the French ultras. It is not altogether without merit but our object in drawing their attention to it is to give our readers some idea of the spirit of French ultraism. With such a want of unanimity in their councils without the weight of public opinion to support them, and with disaffection in their army, the French Ministry will betray a species of courage which we never expected from them, if they do venture to declare War against Spain.

PARIS PAPERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—Sitting of March 31.

The discussion which was fixed for the day was the law of Finances, and it was opened by M. de Labourdonnaye, who, in a speech of considerable length, contended that the budget, being presented in time of war, and yet, not including all the expenditure required for a period of peace, was, in reality, a mere fiction, which did not deserve the honour of serious discussion. The object was to create a false impression as to the real state of the finances of the country. He then proceeded to animadvert upon the tardy and indecisive policy of M. de Villele, with regard to Spain, and upon the failure of his promises, when he entered the Ministry, that Royalist, principles should obtain a signal triumph.

"Are we," continued M. de Labourdonnaye, "to regard, as the triumph of Royalist doctrines, those long and ridiculous efforts at conciliation between an active revolution and the King whom it has dethroned?—conciliation, whose success would only teach the factious of every country, that it is merely necessary to succeed in overturning every thing, in order, afterwards, to obtain every thing from a short-sighted policy, which seemed to replace royalty on the throne only the more to humiliate it? Are we to consider as the triumph of Royalist doctrines, that ambulatory diplomacy, placed in the rear of our army, to watch for a moment of weakness, and to seize a conciliation, by surprise, which would now be the more odious, because it would seem less the result of the free will of the monarch, who has always rejected it, than of that weariness of captivity, now the more galling from the barbarity of being dragged from dungeon to dungeon? Are we to regard as the triumph of Royalist doctrines, the impunity of those provocations to disobedience in the army, which all France has witnessed? Are we to regard, as the triumph of royalist doctrines, the impunity of those attacks against every thing which is most august in France, and which has so long been permitted in the columns of certain journals?"

Adverting to the preparations made for carrying on the war against Spain, M. de Labourdonnaye thus proceeded:—

"Undetermined as to your projects, you dare not either entirely get rid of a war which it would be too dangerous now to abandon, nor yet enter upon it at once, in the spirit of decisive enterprise, which you know not how to manage, which you cannot conduct with sufficient vigour to be certain of success. Thus, by the most astonishing, the most fatal contradiction, the army, full of ardour, remains upon our frontier, and no measures are yet taken to lead it rapidly to the spot where the Spanish revolution should be decided. By the same astonishing and fatal contradiction, the apparent preparations are for war, while the real ones are for peace. You still remain upon your own territory, where two seas unite to give every facility for establishing magazines, which you have had six months to prepare, and already your cavalry is in want of forage, and the most urgent want is felt on every side."

Exclamations on the right and the right centre —"False! false! Leave those impostures to the revolutionary journals!"

A voice.—"That is not said from the tribune."

M. de Labourdonnaye.—"I say it, because I am certain of it."

Several voices.—"It should not be said, even if it were true."

Other Members.—"Happily it is false."

M. de Labourdonnaye continued, and complained that under a Royalist Ministry all the various officers were not given to persons sufficiently devoted, sufficiently energetic, to cause the laws to be executed. He concluded with the following declaration:—"Limited to the single power of refusing my suffrage, I vote against the project of law, because the system of finance upon which it is founded is destructive of credit, burdensome to the treasury, and dangerous to the throne. I vote against it because it would be compromising the interests of France, and of the legitimate dynasty, to grant to the President of the Council of Ministers the means of perpetuating a system of imbecility and of temporizing, which is dragging us rapidly into revolution, by means of anarchy."

Several voices on the right called for the printing of the speech; but a greater number exclaimed, "No, no." The question for printing was put to the vote, and rejected by an immence majority. M. Delacroix-Frainville, and other members of the left centre, united with the great majority of the right, and the whole of the right centre, in voting against the motion. The extreme left of the chamber continues to be deserted, and its benches are filled with the deputies of the right.

The President of the Council replied to M. de Labourdonnaye, but he confined himself entirely to the vindication of the budget upon financial principles and calculations. He concluded by saying—"I limit myself to those explanations, the only ones which would be worthy of you or of ourselves." (Almost unanimous marks of approbation)

M. de Vaublanc, and M. de St. Cricq, Royal Commissary and Director-General of Customs, followed, after which the discussion was adjourned till the following day.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, April 1.

The sitting opened at two o'clock, and the assembly proceeded to the order of the day on the project of the law of the finances for 1824.

A long and tedious discussion took place on a point of order, which terminated in M. Leroux de Chatelet reading a long discourse, in which, after dilating on the war with Spain, the revolution, the Carbonari, and the Minister, he concluded by moving several amendments.

M. Straforells then read a discourse in favour of the law.

M. de Bouville followed, and proposed as an amendment, that 240 millions should be raised, and placed at the disposal of the Minister, redeemable according to a plan which he submitted. He then suggested a system of finance to remedy the inconvenience arising from the creation of *rentes*. (This system will be fully developed on the discussion of the amendment.)

M. de Villelle began by eulogizing the suggestion of M. de Bouville, to whose system he nevertheless was decidedly opposed. We have, said M. de Villele, but two modes of supplying our wants—by taxes, for meeting the ordinary demands on Government, and by the creation of *rentes* for supplying the deficiency of such taxes. The only difficulty felt by Government at this moment is, the having an accumulation of such *rentes* on hand. But the inconvenience is, nevertheless, not so dangerous as is represented. We have at present an issue of *rentes* to the amount of 180 millions; of these 66 millions are already rendered immoveable, and the redemption fund operates on the remaining 114 millions, with a capital of 80 millians. Since the 1st of January that fund has not been shackled by any further issue

M. de Villele concluded by declaring that the state was rapidly approaching towards the point at which it will be completely liberated from difficulty. Our situation is altogether transient; it is not the effect of war—it is that of *threatened war*, and of the uncertainties which attend that menace; and that which is most greatly dreaded by the French is—incertitude. He finally expressed his belief and hope that this explanation

would be satisfactory to the Chamber, and dissipate the general inquietude.

M. Hyde de Nenville, with extraordinary volubility, read a discourse, in which he declaimed with great heat against the revolution and the tyranny of office, which he termed the *ultimus morbus*. He complained loudly that there had been no efficient reduction in the expenses of the administration of the interior, whilst the funds of the Office for Foreign Affairs were insufficient to maintain the honour of the nation. (Interruption by protracted peals of laughter.)

M. Hyde de Nenville—I don't came here to plead my cause—I speak of subalterns.

This deputy at length concluded a speech of an hour and a half, during which the greater part of the members had quitted the hall.

The sitting closed at 6 o'clock.

The Times, April 4.

Portugal.

Lisbon.—"In the Sitting of the Cortes, on the 31st of December, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, presented a Report on the state of the relations of the Portuguese Monarchy with foreign nations. In this very long Report, the Minister first gives a view of the commercial policy of Portugal. He recapitulates the discussion with Great Britain relative to the imposition of an additional duty on British woollen manufactures. The affair was submitted to the Extraordinary Cortes, which could not decide it, on account of the accumulation of business with which they were engaged; and it is therefore very necessary that the present Cortes should take it into their consideration, since on their resolution depend not only the maintenance of the friendship and good understanding happily subsisting between the two countries, but also the beginning of negociations for a new treaty more favourable to the interests of Portugal than that of 1810 which it is intended to amend.

When His Majesty's Government proposes commercial arrangements with Great Britain, it not only has in view to promote the national industry, but considering well understood interests to be the most solid basis of every alliance, the Government hoped that the more intimately the interests of Portugal were united with those of Great Britain, the more ready that Power would be to declare against any project of aggression manifested by other Powers, on account of our present political revolutions; a project which it was impossible not to see, was meditated against the Peninsula by France, at the head of the Holy Alliance.

So long, (says the report,) 'as these demonstrations had not become so evident that it was impossible to deny them, the British Cabinet refused to allow that any such project of invasion existed; and thought it needless to give us any assurances, to allay our fears, which it conceived to be chimercal, beyond what were contained in the declarations by which His Britannic Majesty publicly and solemnly protested against the resolutions of the Congresses of Troppau and Laybach.'

The Portuguese Government, however, seeing the armies on the Pyrenees increase (evidently destined against the political institutions of the Peninsula,) urged the necessity of a more explicit declaration, considering how unequivocal those of the Holy Alliance were.

The British Ministry, whether it perceived that the time was arrived to show its opposition to projects which could not now be denied; or whether the changes in that Ministry had caused a change in its views of the projects of the Holy Alliance, declared to our *Charge des Affaires*, that if ever, contrary to expectation, the independence of Portugal should be menaced, his Britannic Majesty would never be an indifferent spectator of so important an event, but would afford to this kingdom all the assistance which it had a right to expect from Great Britain, by virtue of its ancient connections.

These clear and positive expressions soon resounded on the banks of the Seine, and the Government of His Most Christian Majesty protested, that it had never conceived any hostile intentions towards Portugal: that as a Constitutional Government, it not only considered it unjust, but would be ashamed to maintain so absurd a doctrine as the interference of one Power in the internal political organization of any other; and that notwithstanding the fears which the army of the Pyrenees might naturally excite, it would never pass the frontier line, unless it were first violated by the Spanish troops. The horrors of a civil war in the provinces adjoining to France, obliged the latter to take every precaution against the evils of all kinds, which such a neighbourhood gave reason to apprehend.

The Minister proceeds to state the further negociations with France, whose declarations seemed contradicted by the increasing armaments, and by the aid lent by the French authorities on the frontiers to the factious; in consequence of which, his Majesty thought fit frankly to declare to France, that its preparations seemed manifestly to be intended for an aggression on Spain, and therefore Portugal must unite with the latter, their cause being one. France seemed offended that its sincerity was doubted, and repeated its assertions; but his Majesty seeing that the movements of the army on the Pyrenees continued, thought it necessary to negociate an alliance with Spain, which is now nearly concluded, when it will be laid before the Cortes. Meantime a special convention has been concluded to prevent the factious from disturbing our frontier provinces——His Majesty hopes also that when the alliances are concluded, a Treaty of Commerce may be agreed upon between the two nations, by which the prohibitory system may be relaxed. His Majesty has also reason to hope, that more liberal commercial arrangements may be made with other Powers, especially with Sweden; and even France has shewn a disposition to make a special Treaty with Portugal..

The Report proceeds to state the communications made to the King of Great Britain, in consequence of the principles declared at Troppau and Laybach, and the necessity for a union with Spain in case it should be attacked. But this invasion, partly directed against the most faithful and ancient Ally of Great Britain, would never take place, if Great Britain would declare before hand, that it never would suffer it to be effected, Portugal having in no manner provoked such an agression.

It was therefore, a consequence of the ancient and so often protested friendship of Great Britain, to make this previous declaration in the most explicit manner, that the Powers, united against the internal institutions of the Peninsula, being aware of the real intentions of Great Britain, might understand that the independence of the Portuguese nation, inseparable from the free choice of the constitutional system which it might choose to adopt, was supported by the alliance of Great Britain.

His Most Faithful Majesty asking from the friendship of Great Britain such a declaration, did not hesitate to assure it, that it would dispense Portugal from the necessity of entering into other alliances; but that if his Britannic Majesty should not find it conformable to the principles of his actual policy, to make such a declaration, or if by his arrangements with other Powers, he found it impossible to give to Portugal this new testimony of friendship, and to the world an instance of his respect for the natural independence of nations; his Majesty would not therefore consider the ancient relations of commerce and harmony between the two nations to be impaired; only he would find himself obliged not without regret, to seek in new alliances the support which the Peninsula requires, when it sees itself threatened by the powerful league of the four Great Powers who pretend to divide among them the government of Europe."

Ministerial Paper.

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay in June 1823.

	ESPLANADE RAIN. Inch Dec.	COLABA RAIN. Inch Dec.
JUNE 10	11	
11		04

12	.....	.....		
13	.....	.....		
14	.....	.....		
15	.....	48.....		45
16	.....	.....		57
17	.....	70.....	1	15
18	.....	72.....		25
19	.....	24.....		
20	.....	.....		32
21	1	40.....		70
22	4	36.....	4	30
23	1	18.....	1	60
24	.....	56.....		62
25	.....	62.....		90
26	.....	99.....		90
27	.....	22.....		23
28	1	26.....	1	62
29	2	75.....	2	95
30	6	17.....	5	67
	21	76	23	36

Average in June 22 06

To

THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER,
BOMBAY.

Sir,

It being my desire to put as early an end as possible to the unfavourable representations that have been made in some columns of the Bombay and Goa papers, regarding the view that His most Faithful Majesty has taken or will take of the disturbance which occurred at Goa last year. I have herewith the pleasure to forward the answer of the Portuguese Ambassador at London through whom the communications were made to the petition transmitted by the Ex-members of the Goa Government. By this I trust it will appear that their proceedings in that situation have met with His Majesty's approbation and that a speedy termination will be put to their unmerited distress. With a request that you will have the kindness to give these communications a place in your paper.

I have the pleasure to subscribe myself,

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

ANTONIO MONTEIRO De ROCHA.

Desembargdaor da Relagaõ da Goa.

Malwan, 20*th June*. 1823.

" *Most Illustrious and Excellent Sirs.*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellencies letters, of dates the 15th of June & 6th of Aug. The former, I immedialely forwarded to it's distination, and to-morrow. I will do the same by the latter, which, however, I only yesterday received. I did not immediately answer the first despatch, being in expectation of his most Faithful Majesty's orders, but having now received those orders, I have the pleasure of announcing to your Excellencies the King's extreme displeasure at the violent and unconstitutional measures put in force against such meritorious citizens and loyal subjects as your Excellencies have always shown yourselves to be. Upon these considerations, His most Faithful Majesty being anxious to put an immediate end to your privations and distresses, has ordered me to remit to your Excellencies a sum of money sufficient to salisfy your iwmediate wants or to delray the expenses of your passage to this kingdom, where your Excellencies will receive such pecuniary assistance as may enable you to proceed to Portugal

The house of Forbes and Co. has received credit for 3000 £. sterling payable in India (in the country Coin) to the orders of their Excellencies Manoel Joze Gomes Lourei Joachim Manoel Correa da Silva e Gama. or in case of the absence or inablity of those persons of any of their other Excellencis who are members of the of Government.

I sincerely hope taat this pecuniary assistance may arrive in time to ameliorate the distresses and afflictions to which your Excellencies have with so much resolution and patriotism exposed yourselves: and believe me when I say that I am most happy to be the instrument of executing such gracious orders in favour of your Excellencies, whom it is my fervent wish that God may protect and preserve.

LONDON JANUARY 7TH 1823.

TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES.
MANOEL JOZE GOMES LOUREIRO,
JOAQ. MAN. CORREA da SILVA e GAMA,
GONS. de MAGALHAENO PER. PINTO,
ANTONIO MONTEIRO da ROCHA,
JO. MARIA d'ABREU CASTILO BRANES,
MANUEL DUARTE LEITAO,
(Signed) CHR. PED. de MOR. SARMENTO,
The Minister in charge of the Portuguese Affairs.

(True Copy)
ANTONIO MONTEIRA da ROCHA.

We are happy to learn that great exertions are being made to get up a series of entertainments at the Theatre during the continuance of the Monsoon season. The only difficulty which is understood to be experienced by the managers, is the want of Persons to fill the female characters. This is the more to be regretted as the annual importations at this season of the year generally furnish some young aspirants for Theatrical fame, who are suited to appear in the female, habit. But we trust that difficulty will soon be got over, and that we may in another week have the welcome task to perform, of announcing the particulars of the first representation.

We understand that the Government, with that peculiar attention which ever marks it's regard for comfort of the Native Inhabitants, has sanctioned the opening, at a considerable expence, of a new Sally—port and a bridge across the ditch, to facilitate the communication with the wells on the Esplanade; it being understood that the late Garrison regulations about the church gate, which prohibit persons from passing with water after nine o'clock in the morning, bear hard on the lower order of Natives within the town, particularly during the hot weather.

In consequence of the late alarming and destructive fire which broke out among the Cotton bales on the Green, our readers will learn with pleasure that a Committee, composed of public Officers of Government and gentlemen belonging to the leading Mercantile houses at the Presidency, has been appointed, to consider the best means of obviating a similiar danger to the Town from placing Cotton on the Green, and to report on the possibility of removing the Cotton to some safer place without occasioning an unnecessary loss to individuals.

The plan suggested by the Committee which we are happy to understand has met with the concurrence of Government, is to appropriate a part of the Esplanade near the Apollo Pier, now occupied by Timber, for the reception of Cotton; to widen the Pier so as to admit of the erection of conveniences for landing the Cotton on it, and the stones used in the work to be taken from the beach adjoining the Pier in order to make a smooth channel for boats to take the ground at low water.

The great danger from fire, whether from accident or design, to the whole property within the Fort cannot fail to cause this arrangement to be viewed with the greatest satisfaction by all classes of the society.

Although but a secondary consideration, there is also some room for congratulation on the score of appearance. The huge piles of Cotton which have hitherto covered the green are no doubt indicative of the commercial importance of Bombay, but can scatcely be considered as ornamental appendages to the great Square of the Fort—a space of ground which we hope on some future day to see surrounded with buildings worthy of the good taste and public spirit of the people. At the same time this extensive area will be always available for the exercise of the Troops in Garrison, the purpuse for which it was originally intended.

Early on the morning of the 1st instant, the body of an old man, a Parsee, was discovered lying in a shed at Mazogon, near Belvidere, where we are given to understand he kept a small shop for the sale of toddy. He had obviously been murdered, a large heavy stone having been found on his breast, and his neck exhibiting marks of violent strangulation. It is supposed that the object of the murderers was to obtain possession of a small sum of money which the poor man was known to have accumulated, and which the villians succeeded in carrying off, leaving no clue to trace them. A reward of three hundred rupees has, however, we are happy to find been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of this outrage, and we sincerely hope it will lead to their apprehension.

Letters to go by the Melpomene will be received at the office of Messrs Forbes & Co. until 10 o'clock of the morning of the 10th instant, on which day she will sail for St. Helena and London.

Bombay Courier.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Asst Surg. Keys
Lieut. Law Artillery.
Capt. Gallery 5 th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. Morris 1st | 12th Regt.
Cadet Thos. C. Moad Infantry.
Capt. Thos. Gordon 2d Batt. 2d Regt.
Capt. B. Ambrose 1st Batt. 8th Regt.
Cadet G. J. Graham Infantry.
DEPARTURE.—Asst. Surgeon Patch 1st | 4th Regt. N. I.
Lt. G. B. LeMessurier.
Cadet Edwd. Garstkell 5 M. L. C. Y.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—July 6th, Ship Charles Forbes, (Free Trader) Thos. Bayden, from London, 8th April.

Do. Ship Asia, Wm. L. Pope, from London Left Gravesand Feb. 20th.

23d Touched at Dartmouth March 1st and Madeira March 23d.

8th The H. C. Ship Bridgewater, Wm. Metchell, from St. Helena Downs 27th Feb. St. Helena 30th May 1823.

PASSENGERS.

Per Charles Forbes—R. T. Goodwin, Esq. *Member of Council*—Mrs. Galway, Mrs. Keys—The Rev. Randal Ward, A. M. *Chaplain*.—Captain B Ambrose, *8th N. I.*; Captain T. Gordon *2d N. I.* Capt. M. L. Galway—Lieut. T. D. Morris, *12th N. I.*; Lieut. M. Law, *Artillery*—David Stewart M. D. and T. M. Keys, M. D *Assistant Surgeons*—Mr. John Stevens, *Writer*. Mr. Thomas C. Noad and Mr. G. J. Graham, *Cadets*.—Mr. Thomas Boyce, *Junior*.

Per Asia—56 Native Seamen late Crew of the Ship Partridge.

Per Bredgewater—H. Mortlock Esq. Madras Service. Mr. Powell Volunteer for the H. C. M.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Melpomene, for London.
H. C. S. { Herefordshire, for China. / Waterloo, for do. / Inglis, for do. / Farquharson do. / Scarcby Castle, for do.
Mermaid, for do.
John Munro, for Bengal.
Brig Eugenia, for Isle of France.
Futtay Eslam, for Bussorah.
French,—Zelie, for Mauritius.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

JUNE.—15, Arab Ship Hamon Shaw, Mahomed Bin Abrahim Nacoda, from Zanzibar 4th April.

OFF CALCUTTA.

12th Morley and Bencoolen.—13. Aurora and Eliza, at Cooley Bazar.—14. Dunvegan Castle, Chaudpaul Ghaut.

PASSENGERS.

PER MORLEY.—From Sydney.—Mr. Geo. Edward Hudson, Attorney at Law, and Mr. James Cartland, Nariner.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Circassian, Captain L. Wasse, for London, in 3 or 4 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

14th Ship Ceres, Edward Homer, Commander, for Penang.

Do. Ship Mary Ann, William Wise, Commander, for Malacca and Sincapore.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER PERSEVERANCE.—For Liverpool.—R. S. McGregor, Esq. late Lieut. H. C. Service and Conductor Orson.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations, on the 14th instant,

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Passed down,—Perseverance.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H. C. Ships Royal George, General Kyd and Kent.

SAUGUR.

Remains,—James Drummond, outward bound,

PASSED TO SEA.

Sherburne.

Madras.

ARRIVALS

June 17th, Ship Britannia, Capt. W. Luke, from London 26th January, Plymouth 16th February, and Maderia 15th March.—Do. Ship Diana, Captain F. Gautier, from Padang 17th, and Bencoolen 20th May.—18th, Ship Stenter, Captain Thomas Harris, from London 19th December, and Madeira 25th January.—21st. Ship Pyramus. Capt John Brodie, from London 27th Feb—23d, H. C. Ship Atlas, Captain. C. O'Mayne, from London and Plymouth 13th March.—Do. Ship Norfolk, Capt. Alexander Greig, from London 27th February.

DEPARTURES.

June 16th, Brig Cenoue, Captain R. Towle, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.—17th, Brig Phœnix, Captain. C. E. Smith, for Calcutta.—Do. Brig George The Fourth, Captain Peter Barnet, for Trincomalie.--Do. Brig Letchme, Captain. S. Barteaux, for Pondichery --18th, Ship Clydesdale, Capt. D. McKeller, for Liverpool.—Do. Ship Reliance, Capt. M. Pike, for Bencolen.—Do, Ship Ann, Capt. R. H. Gibson, for Escapilly and Calcutta.—Do. Ship Stentor, Capt. Thoms Harris, for Calcutta.—20th Cutter Trial, Captain J. C. Peterson, for Nagapatam.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS,

H. C. Ship Kellie Castle, Captain E. L. Adams.
H. C. Ship Atlas, Captain Charles O. Mayne.
H. C. Cutter Powerful, Capt. Robert McNicoll.
Ship Brilliant, Naqudah Nabob Abbas Ally Caun
Ship Britannia, Captain W. Luke.
Ship Diana, Captain F. Gautier.
Ship Anunta Husta Captain M. X. Cooth.
Ship Pyarmus. Captain John Brodie.
Ship Norfolk. Captain Alexander Greig.
Ship Malabar, Captain R. Fielder.
Schooner Swan, Captain W. H. Bethorn.

Colombo.

JUNE 11th—Sailed His Majesty's Government Schooner *Ann*, H. Ebell, Commander, for Point De Galle.

13th—Arrived Ketch *Cader Bux*, Tindal Anthony Francisko, from Calypatam.

13th—Arrived Schooner *Eliza*, J. H. Tipke, Master, from Trincomale and Tutucoreen—Passengers, 2d Lieut. and Mrs. Meaden, and 3 children, and Miss King.

Trincomale.

JUNE 7th—Sailed His Majesty's Ship *Tees*, Thomas Coe, Esq. Captain, for Madras and Penang.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

At Rajcote on Sunday 22d June Philip Ranger, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry to Maria de Cruz, only Daughter of Senhor Joze de Cruz, after the ceremony the happy pair proceeded to pass the honeymoon at Ballacherry.

On Thursday last the 3d Instant at St, Thomas's Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Wm. Cruickshank Esq. Commander of the Hon. Co's ship Farquharson, to Caroline third daughter of George Elliot Esq.

On the 6th Instant, Mr. Lucas Joseph, to Miss Hosanna A. Johannes.

BIRTHS.

On the 3d Inst. at Sans Souci, the Lady of Guy Lenox Prendergast Esq. Member of Government at this Presidency, of a Daughter.

At Severndroog on the 26th June, the Wife of Conductor Malone of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

The following observations respecting Capt. Faithful, whose death it was our melancholy duty to announce some weeks ago, will be read with satisfaction by his friends.

"Captain Frederick Faithful of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, died at Muscat on the 22d April last, after a service of nearly 23 years. He was a zealous, meritorious and highly respectable officer, a man whose unbiassed and independant mind and whose virtues and accomplishments rendered him valued by and endeared to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His friends deplore the loss of one most esteemed,—the Service of one of its brightest ornaments. The vigor of his understanding, the correctness of his judgment, the ability with which he filled the important station to which he had recently been appointed, was eminently displayed during his short career, by the wisdom of his plans, the clearness and comprehensiveness of his measures in a vigilant observation of the Piratical Tribes in the Ports of the Arabian Gulph, which gained him the applause and approbation of his Government."

Suddenly on Friday the 27th June, at Byculla, in 68th year of his age, the Reverend Francisco de Mello, Minister of Mrs. Nesbitt's Chapel, most deeply lamented by his brothers, relations, friends and all those who knew him.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGE.

At Bandel, on the 6th June, Mr. W. H. Tydd, to Miss Jessy Cordelia Anderson.

DEATHS.

On the 2d June, at Chowgatcha Indigo Factory, Zillah Jessore, in his 32d year, Mr. Zacharia, Sarkies, one of the Superintendants, in the Indigo Factories of Isaac Malchus, Esq. The death of this young man, was occasioned by an alarm given by the Villagers, in consequence of the appearance of a Tiger in the neighbourhood, two miles distant from the deceased's residence, which induced him to proceed towards the spot with about 40 Natives: on their arrival, the natives seeing the Tiger, instantly abandoned the young man to his fate: who boldly fired at the animal, but unfortunately missed his aim, and while priming his Gun a second time, was seized by the neck, and most dreadfully torn to pieces by the furious beast on the spot. His remains were interred on the same evening in the Factory he belonged to, and was attended by his brother Assistants. The deceased has left a mother, at an advanced age: and a widow and a child in his Native Country (Armenia,) to be wail his irreparable and untimely fate.

On Saturday last, the 14th June, Mrs. Cecilia Rodrigues, aged 49 years.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, on the 18th instant, by the Revd W. Thomas, William Haines, Esq. Cantonment Surgeon at St. Thomas's Mount, to Hester Jane, Second Daughter of the Revd. Thomas Godfrey, of Horningsheath Hall, Suffolk, and Rector of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

BIRTHS

On the 18th instant, the Lady of William Hudleston, Esq. of the Madras Civil service, of a Daughter.

At Cananore, on the 14th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Clifford, C. B. H. M. 89th Regt. of a Daughter.

At Pondichary, on the morning of the 18th inst. the Lady of Monsieur Guarin, Assistant to the Storekeeper General, of a Son

At Hyderabad, on the 1st May, the Lady of Capt. R. Young, of a Daughter.

At Cannonore, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Calder, Fort Adjutant, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 20th instant, aged Thirty Eight years, Mr. Francis William Stewart, late of the Firm of Griffiths and Co.

At Madras, on the 18th instant, Francis Rawdan Hastings Birmingham, second son of Wm. Birmingham, Esq. Assistant Surgeon H. M. 69th Foot.

On the 6th ultimo, J. E. Hudleston, Esq. of the Civil Service of this Presidency.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable. *Premium*	37	8	*a*	38	8
Non-Remittable, *ditto*	17	0	*a*	17	8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES

Discount on Private Bills	4	0	per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	3	0	
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date	4	0	

Do. 2 Months Certain..... 3 8
BANK SHARES—Prem. 70 *a* 74 per Cent.—Nom.

BUY.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL

s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
1 11½	*a* 2¼	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs.	2	*a* 2½
		Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.		9½
		Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.		

THERMOMETRICAL,—TABLE CAL UTTA

THIRD WEEK IN MAY, 1823,

Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.

May, 1823.		Degs.
Thursday 15th	8 A. M.	86
	1 P. M.	102
	5 h at felt extreme.	
	½ P. M.	94
	Much wind all Day in the Even. Corrus. with a little Rain.	
Friday 16th	6 A. M.	86
	12½ P. M.	104
	6½ P. M.	93
	windy all Day	
Saturday 17th,	6 A. M.	85
	4½ P. M.	100
	Much wind all Day.	
May, 1823.		Degs.
Sunday 18th	7 P. M.	90
	5½ A. M.	96
	windy all Day.	
Monday, 19th	6 A. M.	84
	6 P. M.	92
	windy al Day.	
Tuesday 20th	6 P. M.	84
	12 A. M.	10
	6½ A. M.	92
	windy all Day.	
Wednesday 21st	6 P. M.	86
	12 M.	100
	4½ A. M.	100
	at Nt. Corruscations Thunder and Rain	
HIGHEST RANGE		40
LOWEST DITTO		84
AVERAGE MEDIUM....		92

MEDICAL REPORT.

More rain having fallen this week—while the heat continued much the same, and was frequently felf as very oppressive, the genaral proportion of Sickness has encreased.

FEVERS have become more general, and attacks on the *Stomach* and *Bowels* encreased in their number and severity. Cholera has been *said* to have prevailed much among the natives. Cases of *Measles* and *Mumps* have also occurred, and the latter affecting adults also. The general influence of taking *cold* has also been much more rife—while as usual, that troublesome companion BOILS, accompanying the Mungoe Season, and atributed to an improper indulgence in the use of that Fruit, has not been unsparing in the annual visit. Much irritation is sometimes thus excited in the system. The internal administration of cooling (Saline) *Purgatives*—with Lemon or Tamarin *Sarbet*, and the external application of *Poultices* are means that are found generally adequate by perseverance, to remove so disagreeable an annoyance: the pain accompanying the suppuration (or ripening) of the Boil is frequently much protracted; the natives have an useful mode of accelerating this process by the application of *Chunam*, which may be added to the Poultices, at each application 3 or 4 times daily, tho' it somewhat encreases the pain of maturation, which may be considerably mitigated by hot water *fomentations* before each poultice is applied. Where much irritation or excess of pain prevails, effectual and immediate relief is procured by puncturing the Boil in several places with a large needle which has a considerable advantage over the lancet, being less formidable to the mind, more easily effected with Children, and to be performed by the patient at any time. The relief is equal by effecting discharge, and the healing process follows with much less pain, trouble, and delay than when any cutting Instrument is employed, altho this applies generally to all such cases of Boils, and is equally advantageous in each, it comes particularly recommended in its advantages to Children, where the irritable state of the system appears to be so much more susceptible, that I have a life nearly lost by using the Lancet, under the circumstances to be avoided as above mentioned.

Durhamtollah, May 23, 1823.

Bengal Hurkaru, June 5.

BENGAL HURKARU EXTRA.

JUNE 17, 1823.

The SWALLOW, unfortunately lost on the JAMES and MARY SAND. The following extract from a letter just received from Fultah Farm where the Survivors have been sheltered, states all the particulars, we have, as yet, been able to colleet.

"The Ship SWALLOW, Capt. ROSS, was lost at 4 P. M. this. day in crossing the James and Mary's: the 2d Mate, Boatswain and one Seaman lost—and in all probability more lives. The Lady Passengers (3) Childien (6)—and several Gentlemen are now in my House in the greatest possible distress, having lost every thing but what they stand in—the Ship struck and sunk instantly.,

Fullah Farm, 16th *June*, 1823.

Farewell Dinner to Messrs. Shum and Bacon.—On Saturday evening, the Members of the Calcutta Hunt gave a farewell dinner to their late Huntsman and Whipper-in, Messrs. Shum and Bacon, who are about to leave the Presidency.

At half past seven the company sat down to an excellent dinner.

The Members of the Hunt on this occasion wore their uniforms (scarlet coats with light blue collars,) which gave a very *sporting* appearance to the feast.

After the cloth was removed, the President, Mr. Henry Shakespear, in a speech of much feeling, proposed the health of Mr. Shum.—"Had I been aware," said Mr. Shakespear, "of the honour that was intended me, of appointing me President on such an occasion "as the present, I would have come prepared.—I accept, however. the office with pleasure, as I conceive that no one is better qualified to speak of our friend's good qualities "than myself. I have known him nearly "twenty years; I have *chummed* with him, "and a more excellent fellow, or warmer "hearted friend, I have never met met with, "(*loud applause*). Thus much for his private worth.

"Of his conduct in the field, you, Gentlemen, "are equally well qualified to speak, for you "have seen him as the indefatigable promoter "of our sports (*applause*)—of his character, "therefore as a Huntsman I shall not speak, "but propose without further preface—The "health of Jack Shum." (*loud and reiterated applause.*)

Mr Shum, who seemed overpowered by the enthusiastic manner in which his health was drank, briefly returned thanks.

Mr. Charles Barwell (Vice President) proposed the health of Mr. Bacon, whose unremitting zeal as a Whipper-in, deserved the warmest thanks, of all true lovers of sport (*great applause*). Mr. Bacon, in returning thanks, humorously apologized to the Members of the Hunt, for the offence he feared he had occasionally given to some of his brother sportsmen, as a Whipper-in, by sometimes restraining their enthusiasm by the call of, "Hold hard, d—n it gentlemen don't ride over the hounds," (*laughter*); he need not say with what regret he left his old friends, to whom he wished many happy returns, of a good season. (*applause*)

Mr. Bacon concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Charles Barwell, to whose care and attention to the *interal economy* of the hounds in the *kennal department* might be a tributed the many good runs there had been this season, (*loud applause*)

Mr. Barwell returned thanks.

The next toast wast—"Our worthy Secretary, Mr. Nisbet, Father of the Hunt."

Mr. Nisbet briefly returned thanks.

The President then proposed—"The company who have this "night honoured us with their presence. and may we see them in the field as well as at the board."

Mr Turton, in returning thanks for himself and the other visitors, said, that if any thing could alloy the pleasure he felt at being in such delightful company; it was the remembrance of the occasion for which they were assembled, that of bidding adien to two of the Hunts most excellent Members, (*loud applause.*)

In alluding to the worthy President's wish of seeing their guests in the field, he for one was sorry that avocations of a less *pleasing* but more *profitable* nature would prevent his being a constant attendant; (*loud laughter*) but if he might be allowed to offer himself as a candidate for admission into their excellent institution, he should feel obliged.

This proposal was received with loud and continued cheering, and Mr. Turton was immediately and unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Culcutta Hunt.

The President's health being now proposed, it was drank with enthusiastic applause, and he returned thanks in a neat but impressive speech.

During the interval between each toast, many excellent and humorous songs were sung, amongst which were, "Young Lobski"—"Mister Simkin"—"Private Theatricals"—"Mercy Proteous," *cum multis aliis* of the same stamp.

Good champagne and *bad* puns went round with unceasing celerity, and "set the table in a roar" with one continued peal of laughter, and the Calcutta Sportsmen will long remember this evening as a "bright *spot on memory's waste.*"

At a late hour Messrs. Shum and Bacon rose to take leave, when their health was again drank; and after shaking hands, they retired amidst the plaudits of their brother Sportsmen.—*Ind. Gaz.*

Bengal Hurkaru June 17.

Madras.

JUNE 32, 1823.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal.
at 90 day's sight 1s. 9⅛d. per do. } nominal.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9⅜d. per do. } nominal.
On Bengal.—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 34 per cent. pm.
Unremittable 15 "

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

Monday 23, 1823.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Honorable Company's Ship *Atlas*, Captain Mayne from England, having left Plymouth on the 15th of March.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. MacLeed, Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Key, Mrs. Sargeant and Infant; Miss MacLeod; J. MacLeod, Esq. H. C. Civil Service; J. Binny, Esq.; Major Riddell; Brevet Major Howard, 30th Regt.; Captain Deane, Royals; Captain Evans; Lieutenants Thompson, Sargeant, Russell and Harper; Quarter Masters Cournall and Shoolbreade, 69th Regt.; Ensigns Dixon, Armstrong, Deane, and Blackford; Mr. G. Webster, Mr. J. Nixon; Cadets Snow, Lindsay, Dixon, and Ross.

H. M. Ship *Jupiter* having LORD AMHERST and LADY PLYMOUTH and Family on board, sailed with the *Atlas*, and kept in company as far as Madeira, where the *Jupiter* touched—she was likewise going to Rio Janeiro and the Cape, and is also it is understood coming here on the passage to Calcutta.

The Ship *Norfolk*, Captain Greig, has also arrived in the Roads—she left Falmouth on the 27 of February.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Brooke; Mr. French, Barister; Mr. Robert Brooke; Mr. Barron; Mr. Archer; Messrs. Thomas Thompson, Chas. Yeats, George Taylor, G. Comyn, A. Leyall, and John Jas. Coghlan; Ten Servants.

Colombo.

14th June 1823.

We learn from Galle that the same cause which produced the inundations in the Saffragam and Matura Provinces operated there, the Gendura river having been swelled unprecedently and done very considerable damage. The poorer classes in the Galle and Matura districts have suffered severely from the loss of property, and the Collectors have on the part of Government, afforded such relief as was necessary.

State of the Termometer at the COLOMBO LIBRARY.

1823. June	NOON.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
6	84	84	80
7	83½	84	82
8	80½	82	79
9	82	82½	81
10	83	83	81
11	83	83½	82½
12	83	83	82½

[*Sup. to the Ceylon Gaz. June 14.*

Sydney.

We are happy to find that the immediate erection of a Presbyterian Church is contemplated in Hobart Town. The Reverend ARCHIBALD MACARTHUR, a Minister that came by one of the late arrivals, has been prevailed on to stay, to officiate in his important duties. On the 3d ult. a Meeting, distinguished for its high respectability, as to number, wealth, and rank, was held in Hobart Town. Among other Resolutions, it is grateful to discover that the Meeting has ventured to solicit the Patronage and assistance of His Excellency Sir THOMAS BRISBANE, in this important undertaking. To the virtuous and dignified mind it affords substantial pleasure to patronise and foster that Cause which has the SAVIOUR of the world for its foundation, as well as its glorious superstructure. Van Dieman's Land, all must allow, is peculiarly favoured, as far as Religion goes. There are Ministers of the Establishment; a Presbyterian Minister; and Wesleyan Ministers. There was a time when PIETY, the basis of every good, was almost unknown at Hobart Town. Times are altered. May SHE prosper!

On Tuesday evening the Anniversary of the Sydney Bible Association was held in St. Phillip's Church.

It seems that the literati of Hobart Town are about establishing a Public Library. Our best wishes, for the prosperity of so valuable an acquisition to a British Colony, which does honor to empires, are most cordially waited across the straits.

A singular advertisement appears in one of our late sister Journals. It is a notification of an *effectual remedy* having been discovered for *killing flies*!!! This *remedy* to *accelerate* death in "these troublesome insects," is offered for sale.

The late rains have done incalculable good: the water went to the depth of 5½ inches. We are informed, from high authority, that the tobacco-plant will certainly flourish in this country equal to any other part of the world, and superior to many countries. Some seeds were sown the other day, and in 36 hours after, they actually sprung up, and are now in a flourishing state. A few packages of the real Georgian cotton seed has been received by His Excellency Sir THOMAS BRISBANE lately, and there is hardly a doubt of its growth. Our out-settlements are admirably calculated for exertion in this way; and we believe strenuous will be the efforts upon the part of the Government to benefit Australasian posterity in the cultivation of those plants, drugs, &c. which have handed down the names of countries, famous for the careful and successful productions of those articles, so necessary to the comfort and convenience of man:—Many of the settlers, too, intend to promote the views of Government as far as their means will extend. In making experiments only, it must be acknowledged we are rapidly striding to independence of other parts of the world for support. A more salubrious climate, and luxuriant soil, are not to be found on our little globe. There is no doubt but that drugs will grow here; tobacco can be raised; sugar can be made; the vineyard only requires cultivation; and spirits, of most kinds, a short time will certify can be turned out of hand many degrees above proof! We have not time to enter more fully into these subjects; but express the fond hope, that Gentlemen will be good enough to disclose the success of their experiments from time to time, that we may tell the world Australasia is gradually accomplishing her expectations.

The Gazette, March 6.

English News.

SPEECHES OF LORD LANSDOW.—SIR JAS. MACKINTOSH AT THE GRAND SPANISH DINNER
7TH MARDH.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, he would claim the attention of the company for a few moments, while, with the permission of the chair, he ventured to propose a toast explanatory of the motives and feelings of the people of this country at the present crisis. They must all feel, notwithstanding the respect which they entertained for the illustrious nations whose representatives they were so justly proud to recieve this day, that it was not from that respect alone, but from a consideration of the great cause in which they found those nations so gloriously engaged, that they were anxious to proclaim on this occasion the sentiments they entertained with reference to that cause, as it respected this country and the whole world. (Cheers.) That cause was, in one word, the independence of nations. (Long-continued applause.) It was a noble struggle for that great principle, from the assertion of which he need not tell so enlightened an assembly, in all countries, in all socities, and in all nations, had

flowed all that had most tended to develope, to refine, and to exalt the human mind; and out of the violation of which, on the contrary, when that violation unhappily proved successful, were to be traced the blackest spots by which history was deformed—those scenes of perfidy, of tyranny, and of debasement, which all honourable minds must deplore. (Cheers.) The violation of that principle was now, for the first time, attempted to be erected into a methodized system (cheers.)—a methodized system, he would not say of international law, but of international tyranny (cheering); by which system, if it were to be applied and acted on, by the will of Providence or by the supineness of free nations (applause), the world would again be thrust into a state of mental darkness, and every free and civilized kingdom would ultimately be cast into slavery. (Cheers.) Yes, the world would be plunged into a state of degradation, from which even the high character of England, or the services which she had rendered to the great community of Europe, would not ultimately exempt her. (Cheers.) They would be called on, perhaps, to redeem what might be considered the original sin of their ancestors, who, with their tempered swords, had divested themselves of the fetters by which they were bound, had severed them link from link, and assumed the noble attitude of independent men. (Cheers.) But England herself must fall, if the system which he had described were once firmly erected. (Cheering.) Before he could believe that a system so infamous could exist, even for a year, without calling forth the most docided expression of public opinion, in favour of the successful consummation of the just cause, he must suppose that feelings of independence no longer existed in the human breast. (Cheers.) He would say one word with regard to what had been mentioned this day by the noble Chairman, in those eloquent terms which were familiar to him, relative to the right of a free nation to choose its own constitution. Much had been said about the new Spanish constitution. They, however, did not meet in that place to pronounce either on its merits or its defects, but to proclaim what they all knew and felt—that whatever those merits or defects might be, it was for Spaniards alone to interfere with it. (Cheering.) It was for them that it was formed, and the right to alter it could belong only to them. (Enthusiastic applause.) He could easily conceive, when he looked back to those interesting circumstances of peril and of danger, out of which those new institutions had sprung, that they were endeared to Spaniards by the very darkness and tempests by which they were originally surrounded, and from which they finally emanated. They were endeared to them by the blood which was shed in procuring and maintaining them—they were endeared to them because they indicated the triumph of independence over slavery—they were endeared to them by the solemn sanction they had received from the monarch as well as the nation; but most of all were those institutions endeared to the hearts of Spaniards by the attempt which was now made by foreigners to subvert and overthrow them. (Cheers.) The Spaniards entertained the same sentiments as the English people justly felt towards their own constitution and laws. Thinking, as many persons did, that even in that constitution, comparatively perfect as it was, some defect might be found, still he was prepared to say, that if it were ten times more defective than it was said to be, from the moment any foreign potentate attempted to invade his native country for the purpose of changing or removing it, to that constitution, with all its defects, he should feel himself bound to cling. (Cheering.) To that constitution, under such circumstances, he would give every support in his power until the insulting attempt was concluded, and the base and foul intention disavowed. (Cheers.) He would extend to the gallant and high-minded people of Spain the same measures of justice which Englishmen would demand in their own particular case. (Cheers.) He never would suffer himself to be persuaded, that even in the contest which was preparing, a great and gallant people, like the French, had been led to suppose that this was a national war. (Cheers.) He never could believe that a great and gallant people could, of its own free will, hasten to Verona to take out a license for the destruction of freedom. (Cheering.) In this he believed—that this great and gallant nation, coveting, as it did, military fame and warlike renown, would not send out an army of Lycurgusses and Solons, to thrust at the point of the bayonet new laws and new institutions on an unwilling and an unoffending people. (Cheers.) Therefore he felt, so far as France was concerned, that this was not a national quarrel; and that being the case, he hoped and believed the dishonourable attempt would fail. (Cheers.) He believed, on the other hand, that the resistance on the part of Spain must be national, and therefore he confided in its success. (Cheers.) That great people had now, by what must be admitted to have been a harsh, but which, while it was harsh was at the some time a high and glorious destiny. been called on twice in the course of a short period to stand forward as the representatives of the great cause of nations, and to put down those atrocious principles which he had been describing, and which ought to meet with the most general reprobation. (Cheers.) Out of the first contest they came eminently successful; and out of the next, he trusted, he expected, and he hoped, for their own honour and for the honour and safety of all free countries, they would come not less gloriously triumphant. (Cheers.) For the purpose of embodying the connexion which they all must perceive existed between their cause and that in which every free nation, and every free man, must feel himself engaged at this moment, he would propose to drink—"The independence of nations, and may it ever be the desire, as is is the duty, of neighbouring states to respect it." The toast was drank with three times three, and the most rapturous applause.

Sir James Macintosh said, it was agreeable to him, and, perhaps, not a little fortunate to the meeting, that the above toast, which it had been allotted to him to propose, possessed so much of intrinsic recommendation as to require little introduction from him. If it did, he knew not what he could add te the generous wisdom and the eloquent reasoning of his noble friend with whom he had the good fortune to concur on most subjects of politics. He was satisfied that his opinions could never appear to greater advantage than when in his (the Marquis of Lansdown's) language. The greatest part of all that could be urged to excite the feelings of those who heard him, was contained in the first address which had been delivered. It was short, manly, and energetic; such as suited the speaker's character; such as was worthy of the man who had fought the battles of his country, and who had administered in every part of the globe the blessings of English liberty to those countries which had submitted to its laws. He had spoken of the decendants of Louis XIV. in such a manner as became the descendants of the companion of William III. He would not stigmatise as rebellion in this century such proceedings as had in the preceding one established the honour of his own families, and the liberties of England. The toast accorded entirely with the feelings of every man who was worthy the name of Briton. The two renowned nations of the Peninsula were connected with England under circumstances unconnected with any political feelings. One of them was the most ancient of the allies of Great Britain, and whose early liberties had been aided in remote ages by the efforts of British valour—he meant Portugal, which was to the full as much concerned in the present position of affairs as Spain. Spain was the only monarchy in Europe which had twice excited the general enthusiasm, the warmest feelings of attachment—almost the domestic interest of the people of England. In 1808 her deputies, fugitives from their native shore, pursued by the most renowned captains of victorious armies which had subjugated almost all the world, came as supplicants to this classic land of liberty, as it had been well called. The appeal was not in vain; the people flew to arms, and England had the honour of partaking in those conflicts which had immortalized the Spanish nation, and, for a time, established her independence. That independence was now again as wantonly and as unjustifiably assailed: the appeal was again made, and a part of England had answered the call. With a feeling which became the strenuous defenders of their own liberties, the people of England had given a loud and unanimous answer. They had pronounced a verdict which had been recorded by the consent of all parties in the realm, and by both Houses of Parliament. It had been seen that those persons who felt it their first duty to oppose the proceedings of the Government, had, by their silence and forbearance, given aid to the operations of that Government, in the confidence and hope that their object would be the preservation of the principle of the indendence of nations. The same opinion had been pronounced by every organ of the public opinion throughout the nation with but few suspicious and insignificant exceptions. Whatever might be the result of the conflict—whether it might be terminated by the inscrutable decrees of Providence, or by the base supineness of man—it would at least never be forgotten that England, the most ancient of the free nations of the world, had alone declared that the aggression of France was unrighteous and justifiable, and utterly subversive of the law of nations. Such an aggression, if it were admitted, and reduced to a system, would destroy that law, for it would destroy the nations. A nation was an independent community; to a nation its independence was what life was to an individual; and when its independence ceased, the nation would be no more. It was, therefore, a redundancy of expression to talk of an independent nation; but it was resorted to for the purpose of distinguishing or expressing that which was the essence of its existence. The case upon which the aggres-

sion on Spain had been justified had been laid before the world. It was to be found in the speech of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. He would be understood here to distinguish between the administration of France, which M. de Chateaubriand might be supposed to represent, and the people of that illustrious country. It was well known that on the former invasion in 1808, great discontent had been felt and expressed in France; that discontent had perhaps led in a great measure to the events which had followed; and it was impossible to foresee what effect the discontent which was now known to prevail might not occasion. He would not now stop to examine the minor topics of the Minister's speech—that would be too ridiculous. It would be too much for their gravity if they should be told that the Minister of France had stated as a reason why the attack on Spain ought to be made, that the Spanish revolution had caused a diminution in the sale of French mules there. (Hear, hear.) The second point was of the same weight and force. It would sound some what strange to many of his agricultural friends, when they should learn that the war on Spain was justifiable because in one department the rents had been reduced by one half. He should be glad, indeed, if the agricultural distress of England could be reduced to a loss of half the rent in any one county. And yet this was stated as a cause of war. It was too much even to call this a weak reason, because the Minister who put it forth as a reason knew very well that Spain had a right, if she thought fit, in the exercise of her undoubted national privileges, to exclude from her commerce and from her consumption every article of French merchandise. But what other grounds of aggression could there be found? Spain had published no decrees, had offered no inducements to the people of other countries to object to governments adopted by the majority of their countrymen; or to persuade them that other governments were more legitimate than that form which they had adopted. Every government was legitimate which an independent nation chose to establish or chose to maintain. The Allied Powers, in 1793, whose cause he would not espouse, and whose principles it was not necessary for him to advocate, though he was bound to do justice to such of them as deserved applause—those Allies did not interfere with the affairs of France, but when it was found that France held out the principle of aggression on, and interfrence with, other countries. The meditated invasion of Spain was worse than the attack on Poland by Russia. The amiable Empress Catherine having informed the world that she was raised to the throne in consequence of her virtues, went on to state, that as Poland was her immediate neighbour she had a right to interfere with its domestic affairs—to promote, he supposed, the sale of Russian mules. If this principle were once admitted, it would produce interminable war; because if it were to prevail, a limited monarchy would have a right to attack a democratical state, and the same right could not be denied the latter to make war upon any other Government. If this were to be recognized, the Emperor of Russia would have a right to overrun the United States of America; and if we should be so unhappy as to give, by any of our internal regulations, any offence to the same Monarch, he might pay *England a visit, and having established a garrison of Cossacs in London*, he might rectify, with the assistance of the united wisdom of Siberia and Kamschatka, what he might suppose were errors in our constitution. Thank God, however, there was no possibility even in the worst times that could be predicted, that by such hands the constitution which had been ratified by the blood of Hampden and Sidney should ever be profaned. The King of France, on the closing of the Chambers in 1822, had said the keeping up the sanatory cordon on the frontiers could be attributed to no other cause than his desire to prevent the spreading of the yellow fever, except by the blackest malevolence, and by such persons as were desirous to rekindle the half-extinguished brands of discord and war. It would seem, then, that no political danger was at that time apprehended. There was however, a remarkable avowal in the speech of M. de Chateaubriand, who said, that, if the Cadiz constitution were allowed to continue in existence, Spain might form new treaties with other Powers. There was no doubt Spain might do so, she might form a treaty with England for example, and he had no doubt this was the power M. de Chateaubriand had in his eye. He dare say it would never be forgotten in Europe; and he would venture to say, that if France thought Spain ought to be dependent on her alone, England would be convinced that nothing was more essentially necessary than the perfect independence of that country. He felt that the few words he had addressed to the meeting were too many. The subject was, however, one of as vital importance as any which had occurred within his recollection. Such a meeting as that he had the honour of addressing would put the seal to the national verdict.—a meeting of men whom no similarity of interests could bring together, men of all parties, and men of no party, of merchants, who neither from their habits or their feelings had any love for war, but who knew that the dangers of war were not to be avoided by submission to aggression, but by spirited opposition and foresight. He concluded with proposing—"The preservation of the peace of Europe." (Applause.)

[*The Times*,—*March* 8.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH,

INTIMATION TO THE BAR.

Soon after the sitting of the full Court, the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said, that as it was of high importance to the public and to the suitors in the particular causes in which rules *nisi* for new trials had been granted, that those rules should be disposed of during the term, or so soon after as possible, the Court would only wish to hear one counsel on each side. They therefore requested that the juniors in each case would not offer to address them after their leader had been heard, unless they felt that he had omitted to notice some important fact or some material argument which ought to be presented to the attention of the Court. They did not mean to lay down a rigid rule that they would hear only one counsel on each side, which might be productive of inconvenience, but they trusted to the discretion of the bar not to occupy their time by going sevarally through the whole case, where it was not absolutely necessary to the interest of their clients.

The case of Hollis v. Goldfinch, which stood next in the new trial paper, was then called on. It was an action of trespass for breaking and entering a close, which was tried before Mr. Justice Park at the last Hampshire assizes, and involved no point of interest to the public.

Mr. GASELEE now showed cause against the rule for a new trial in a speech which lasted nearly three hours. As soon as he had concluded.

Mr. SELWYN rose and said, I am on the same side with Mr. Gaselee, but in conformity with that rule which your Lardships have this day laid down, I refrain from adding any observations to those which you have already heard. But in the peculiar situation in which I stand, as the first victim of this regulation, I feel it due to myself and to those who surround me to say, that I trust this regulation will cease with the occasion which has caused it, and will not be applied at all times and to all cases.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE—I am very much surprised that such an observation should be made. The Court has laid down no regulation, nor has it placed any one in the situation of a victim: it has only thrown out an intimation, which the great press of business and the public interests seem absolutely to require.

Mr. SELWYN.—I felt it my duty to make the remark which I have made, because I will never have it said that I surrendered the rights of my profession.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE (attempting to interpose)—There are no rights in question.

Mr. SELWYN (continuing)—It shall never be said that I, situated as I am to-day, expressed no dissent from a regulation, which, if permanently adopted, would make a desert of these benches, and would deprive the juniors of the bar of those opportunities of addressing the Court which may give them experience and a just confidence in their powers, and may qualify them in due time to become leaders of causes.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—I am very much concerned that such a remark should be made, and I am sure it is not called for by any act on the part of the Judges. The intimation is not new. Long before the time when I had first the honour to sit here, a similar notice was more strongly given, and was acted on without objection. I am always most anxious to hear all that can be urged by the gentleman of the bar; and I know that their observations are not only calculated to benefit themselves, but to serve their clients, and inform the judg-

ent of the Court; and it is with great pain that I refrain from hearing them at length. We do not mean to say, that we will hear only one counsel even now, but we put it to the gentlemen of the bar, whether, in the present state of public business, they will occupy the time of the Court with a repetition of arguments already presented to its attention.

Mr. SELWYN.—I trust that I have made the remark which I felt bound to offer, with all the respect which is due to the Court.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—Why the word "victim" might have been omitted.

Mr. SCARLETT rose and said that he well remembered the case to which his Lordship had alluded. It occurred in the time of Lord Ellenborough, when there was an arrear of rules for new trials, when the rule of hearing only one counsel on each side was laid down and and rigidly acted on, but it was understood that it would not be permanent.

Mr. LAWES, on the same side with Mr. Selwyn, made a few observations on a part of the case which he thought had been misunderstood.

Mr. P. WILLIAMS rose to argue in support of the rule for a new trial, but was informed that the Court would not trouble him.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE proceeded to give judgement in favour of the application for a new trial. After observing that the case had been argued with great ability by Mr. Gaselee, he said,—"And here I cannot go on without observingthat we are always—for myself I say it most conscientiously—desirous of hearing every thing which gentlemen of the bar think can be beneficial to their clients. But when a case has been thoroughly sifted, as this has been—when it has been presented to us in all its aspects and bearings—we think there would be no advantage in consuming the public time by hearing these arguments which great research, great ingenuity, and great learning, would have presented to us, had the other learned counsel been heard" His Lordship then proceeded, at considerable length, to give his reasons for thinking that there ought to be a new trial.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY, in commencing his judgement, which he gave at length in the same case, observed that he was sure the rule which the Court had, with great pain, been compelled by the pressure of business to lay down, would not in the least, injure the interest, of the clients of Mr. Gaselee, who had presented to the Court every topic which could fairly be urged in their favour.

Mr. Justice HOLROYD and Mr. Justice BEST delived their opinion *seriatim* in favour of a new trial, the rule for which was accoadingly made absolute.

The Times, Feb. 1.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Yesterday Captain *William Wallace*, of the army, appeared before Sir R. Birnie, and Messrs Minshull and Halls, to answere the complaint of Lord Clanmorris for an assault and battery. His lordship, who was attended by a solictor, requested that the case might be heard in private, but Capt. Wallace bing asked by the magistrates if he had any desire that it should be private, and replying in the negative, the complaint was heard in the usual way.

Lord Clanmorris stated that he happened to be at Offley's, a place in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, the other night between 12th and 1 o'clock, when Captain Wallace entered the room, and advancing towards him, said, "You are a coward and a scoundrel; I have published you as such to the world, and am glad to have this opportunity of telling you so to your teeth.." To this the witness replied, "It is quite impossible for a gentleman to take notice of any thing coming from so infamous a character as you, but if your friend," pointing to a person who was with him, "is a gentleman and will meet me, I have no objection to go out with him." The rejonder to this on the part of Capt. Wallace was, "You scoundrel, you deserve caning, and I will cane you," and he immediately laid his cane over the shoulders of witness, whereupon he threw a candlestick at Captain Wallace, and a contest ensued, which was terminated by the interference of the waiters. The laying the cane over his shoulders, and the threats used, were the grounds upon which witness made his complaint.

Captain Wallace, in answere to the charge, said, that perhaps it was not necessary to go into the origin of the *fracas*, but he would state some circumstances by way of explanation of his conduct. He was some time ago upon terms of intimacy with Lord Clanmorris. but that had been broken off, and his lordship had thought fit, behind his back, to brand him with the epithet of "scoundrel," and every other reproachful term. This reached his ears, and he sent Captain Edwards, of the navy, a friend of his, to demand an explanation; for, although he was ready to fight Lord Clanmorris, if circumstances required it, he had no desire to do so if an explanation could be given. His Lordship refused any explanation, and referred Captain Edwards to his attorney, without however condescending to name who his attorney was. He (Captain Wallace) was not, of course, satisfied with this answer: he was not, perhaps equal in rank to Lord Clanmorris, but he was of quite as good a family—as an officer, he believed he might say, he was more distinguished in the service; and as a gentleman, he certainly was the equal of the noble Baron, and he therefore could not submit to such treatment. He saw his Lordship on the night in question, and again demanded an explanation. It was refused, and he did apply the terms that had been mentioned, and told his Lordship to consider himself caned, but he did not strike him. Lord Clanmorris broke the back of his (Captain Wallace's hand with the candlestick, so that he was now obliged to wear it in a sling, and, indeed, his friends told him, he ought to take out a warrant against Clanmorris, but it was not a mode of redress to which gentlemen usually resorted, and he should not have troubled the magistrates if the noble Baron had not.

Mr. Minshull.—Then you deny the assault; Captain Wallace.—I deny striking him.

The deposition of Lieutenant Wright, of the 9th Lancers, which had been taken on Saturday when the warrent was granted, as the Lieutenant was obligted to join his regiment was then read, and it went to corroborate Lord Clanmorris's statement, as to the laying of the cane upon his Lordship's shoulders.

Captain Wallace then called Captain Mansel, R. N., who was with him, and denied that the former struck Lord Clanmorris. His Lordship offered to fight witness if he was a gentleman, and witness referred him to the navy clerk to satisfy his scruples upon that head.

Sir R. Birnie advised the witness to stop there, or he might implicate himself in an intended breach of the peace.

Captain Wallace said Lord Clanmorris was particularly scrupulous in his choice of gentlemen to fight with, as his friend Captain Edwards could prove.

The Magistrates said they could not listen to extraneous matter.

Sir R. Birnie asked where all this happened?

Captain Wallace.—At Offley's, in Henrietta-street.

Sir R. Birnie (shrugging his shoulders).—"Ay at the Burtonale-shop!"

Mr. Minshull said he heard quite enough to determine him as to the course he should pursue, which was to call upon both complainant and defendant to give bail. Each must enter into recognizaness, himself in 200l., and two sureties in 100l. each for his apperance at the sessions, and in the mean time to keep the peace.

Captain Wallace said he was prepared with bail, and tendered Captain Edwards and another gentleman.

Mr. Minshull asked Lord Clanmorris, if he had any objection to offer to the bail?

Sir R. Birnie.—Pray, is Lord Clanmorris's bail here because Captain Wallace has a right to be present, and to object if he should think proper. Captain Wallace is of quite as good a family as Lord Clanmorris can possibly be; he is descended from Sir William Wallace, so celebrated in Scottish history, and a nephew of the present Sir Thomas Wallace, whom I have the honour to know. Even handed justice requires that he should have the same advantages as Lord Calnmorris.

Mr. Minshull.—Most undoubtedly; and he will have, of course,

Captain Wallace's bail was taken, and Lord Clanmorris was afterwads bailed by his solictor and Mr. Egling, landlord of the Shakspeare tavern, in Russell-street Covent-garden.

The Times, March, 11.

The preparations for war are as brisk as ever—that is, in the sense of Bourbon briskness; and we really are in alarm for Prince HILT, from the rapidity of his motions and those of his Princess. The cause of this alarm will be justly appreciated, whilst we correct a very *serious* mistake into which the nation has fallen, and we greatly fear, through our misguidance. However. we crave indulgence; we have not often occasion to correct such mistakes. The celebrated scene, on the opening of the legislative session, will be recollected—how the King of FRANCE said that "one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a Prince of his family—by him whom

"his heart delighted to call his son, were ready "to march; and how, as was but too generally reported, the Prince, on hearing these words, instantly clapped his hand on the hilt of his sword. We now find that it was *not* upon the hili of his sword that the Prince clapped his hand! But to know where it was that he did really clap his hand, and from what feelings he so clapped it, are matters, the investigation of which will oblige us to go back to an antecedent period of his Highness's history.

It appears, then that in the conflict with BUONAPARTE on his return from the Isle of Elba, the Prince was most adventurous and active, exposing himself i a manner that exceeds all belief. His Royal and legitimate person suffered in consequence: but the position and nature of his wounds will be best described by himself, and we therefore most faithifully copy the following letter of his on the painful subject from the *Moniteur* of April 8, 1815:—

Letter from the Duke to the Duchess of ANGOULME, dated Pont Saint Esprit, March 30 1815.

"J' ai d'ici a Dongere sur mes chevaux, et de Dongere sur des bidets de post: cela fait vingt lieues en tout: ce qui n' est pas mal: aussi, j' ai le posterieur legérement endommagé."

Here therefore, we have the requisite clue to the very graceful, but very natural *action* of the Prince on the opening of the two Chambers? for no sooner did the KING hint that his Highness was to be employed in the impending war, than his sufferings in the last were brought to his recollection, and he instantly clapped his hand, not (as we truly stated above) upon the hilt of his sword, but upon the wounds or scars in the con tiguous district, a little to the rear; and that with such evident signs of pain and terror, as would have melted the most stony-hearted Jacobin in the assembly—if Jacobins could have been melted by the sorrows of princes. This being the case, and such being the wrong we have done his Royal Highness, we have some thoughts, by way of compensation, to change his title from Prince HILT, to that of Prince POSTERIOR; in which appellation there would not only be comprised an elegant allusion to his wounds in the last war, but also a hint at the inconceivable rapidity of his preparation for that which is at hand.

Morning Paper.

MIRACULOUS CURE.

[From the "Gazette of Health."]

Since we noticed the spontaneous termination of a disease of the arm of Miss Barbara O'Connor, a [illegible] in the convent of New Hall, near Chelmsford, which was deemed miraculous by the priests and heads of the establishment, Dr. Badeley, the Protestant physician to the convent, has published "An Authentic Narrative" of the particulars of the case; by which it appears that the patient, aged 30, was suddenly attacked on the 7th of December, 1820, without any apparent cause, with a pain in the right thumb, which rapidly increased, and was succeeded by a swelling of the whole hand and lower arm. The swelling becoming red and painful, the advice of Mr. Barlow, a respectable surgeon of Chelmsford, was taken; under whose directions the usual remedies of leeching, blistering, fomenting, poulticing, and embrocating, were employed. After giving these various modes of treatment a trial, Mr. Barlow, supposing matter had formed near the bone, made an incision in the ball of the thumb, but no matter escaping, he recommended further advice, and Mr. Carpue of London was accordingly called in, who, after inspecting the part, enlarged the incision, supposing that matter would follow; but none appeared. After the expiration of a week, another incision was made on the back of the forefinger, with the view of affording vent for matter, but nothing except blood escaped. The surgeons being evidently a little embarrassed, and desirous to get rid of the responsibility of the case, declared, as is common in such cases, that the constitution was in fault. The able assistance of Dr. Badeley was, in consequence, resorted to, who prescribed mercury, with other medicines, to correct the constitution. The surgeons feeling more confident of success, ventured to suggest mercurial friction on the affected arm, to which Dr. Badeley consented. This was continued till the nun was salivated. The swelling of the arm, while the system was under the influence of mercury, nearly subsided, and in this state it continued many days. The disease, however, soon continued to advance, till it "was as bad as ever," notwithstanding Dr. Badeley's great skill and judgment had succeeded in "re-establishing perfectly her general health, and notwithstanding every thing had been done which the London and the country surgeon could suggest during 18 months."

Mrs. Gerard, the respectable superior of the convent, supposing that the disease could not be cured by any human means, wrote to Prince Hohenlohe of Bamberg, who is by some German enthusiasts considered to be peculiarly favoured by the Almighty, to solicit his interference with the Disposer of all events, in behalf of the afflicted nun.

To Mrs. Gerard's letter, the Prince politely returned the following answer:—

"To the religious Nun in England.

"On the 3d of May, at eight o'clock, I will offer, in compliance with your request, my prayers for your recovery. Having made your confession, and communicated, offer up your own also, with that fervency of devotion and entire faith which we owe to our Redeemer Jesus Christ. Stir up from the bottom of your heart the divine virtues of true repentance, of Christian charity to all men, of firm belief that your prayers will be favourably received, and a steadfast resolution to lead an exemplary life to the end that you may continue in a state of grace.—Accept the assurance of my regard.

"PRINCE ALEXANDER HOHENLOHE.

"Bamberg, March 16, 1822."

On the 2d of May last, Dr. Badeley, being at New Hall, examined the affected hand and arm of the nun, which, he says, he "found as much swollen and as bad as he had ever seen them; but he admits that her general health was good, so that the disease was *local*. The fingers were enormously enlarged, and the wrist was fifteen inches in circumference. Neither the doctor, nor the London or country surgeon, ventured to give the swelling a name. The following day, viz., the 3d of May, (a day particularly noticed by Catholics). the afflicted nun went through the religious process which the Prince had prescribed. Mass being nearly ended, Miss O'Connor, not finding the immediate relief she expected, exclaimed, "Thy will be done, O Lord! thou hast not thought me worthy of this cure." Almost immediately after, she felt an extraordinary sensation through the whole arm, to the ends of her fingers. The pain instantly left her, and the swelling gradually subsided; but it was some weeks before the hand resumed its natural size and shape. Now, says Dr. Badeley I can perceive no difference from the other. The general report, that the arm was paralytic, and that both hand and arm were again as bad as ever, have not the least foundation. The case having been published to the world as a miraculous cure, many applications were made to Dr. Badeley, for his opinion of it. Some accused the heads of the establishment of having practised deceptions, and blamed Dr. Badeley for having sanctioned it; but no one who knows the establishment, and especially those characters who superintend it, would entertain such an idea for a single moment. They are people of genuine piety, and incapable of misrepresentation.

Dr. Badeley left the patient, on the 3d of May, free from pain; and on visiting the convent on the 11th of May, he was astonished to find her capable of moving her fingers without pain; and, considering the degree of swelling, with considerable activity, the hand and arm having hitherto been immovable, and constantly supported in a sling. The doctor immediately exclaimed (not knowing that application had been made to the celebrated Prince of healing power), "What have you been doing?" "Nothing, I declare," replied the nun, "except following the instruction of Prince Hohenlohe." Before the doctor left the convent, she wrote with the affected hand a letter to Mr. Carpue, to apprise him of the wonderful change that had taken place, and the means by which it had been effected; but whether Mr. Carpue ascribed it to Divine interposition, the doctor has neglected to state. One of the visitors to Dr. Badeley, considering the cure to be miraculous, observed to him, "Let any man who doubts it be asked, whether, when his wife or child is in imminent danger, he does not pray himself, and desire the prayers of the church for their recovery? If he do not expect efficiency from the prayers, why offer them? If he do expect it, then he anticipates as great a miracle as Miss O'Connor's. I see no difference than that Miss O'Connor's was immediate, and others gradual." So many cases of extraordinary cures have since been published in Germany and France, that no person, in Dr. Badeley's opinion, has a right to "doubt that the prayers of the Prince have been more successful than the prayers of others; probably owing to the greater faith and confidence which their celebrity had occasioned. This success and celebrity will, doubtless, continue reciprocally to increase each other: because, united, they will double the confidence and faith that will be placed in them. The prayers of our clergy would no doubt, be attended with equal success in restoring health, and prolonging life, if the minds of the sick were impressed with the same degree of firm belief, that the prayers then offering would effect their recovery; but our clergy confine their visits to the paramount duty of preparing them for their departure from this to a better world." Others attributed the cure to some discharge; but the doctor declared none had taken place. Some said that the disease had run its course; and a few had the impudence to insinuate, that it would have terminated sooner, had it not been so scientifically cut and poked. The surgeons remained mute, fearful, perhaps of giving offence to their employers. Was the disease a species of the œdema erysipelatoides? The pain of this disease often ceases without any apparent

cause, and the effused serum is gradually absorbed. Was it lymphatic inflammation? This seems to be the case, as the axillary and mammary glands were swollen; if so, the pain might suddenly cease, and the serum, which had accumulated in consequence of the symphatic vesse's not performing their office, would be gradually absorbed; but, in such a case, one would suppose no surgeon would have made an incision. The case is involved in much mystery, which, we think, it behoves the surgeons to attempt to dissipate, if they can. It is very far from our wish to diminish the cheering effects this cure has produced on the minds of those who attribute it to the interposition of that power, to whom all rational patients look for the cure of their maladies; but we confess, that we can discover nothing in it to justify the conclusion, that the cure was effected by preternatural means only. The cessation of pain may have been the consequence of confidence and enthusiasm. So powerful an auxiliary is confidence to medicine, that without it a practitioner would gain little reputation. Confidence powerfully calms the nervous system, and enthusiasm, in cases of corporeal punishment, has rendered it unsusceptible of pain.

With respect to the cures which the Prince has effected in Germany, we beg to ask the learned Dr. Badeley, if they are more numerous or more extraordinary than those which have been attributed to animal magnetism, a practice sanctioned by the *enlightened* King of Prussia and many German princes? Extraordinary cures have, no doubt, been effected by confidence alone.

In all Catholic countries marvellous cures and preternatural appearances are common. It rarely happens, that a Catholic monarch, or a priest, dies without some supernatural occurrence. During the time the burial service was being performed in the cathedral church of Brunswick, over the mortal remains of the consort of our present Monarch, a Catholic attendant declared, that he saw a pigeon fly *three times* round the coffin, and then fall lifeless on it The circulation of such extraordinary stories is encouraged by tyrants and priests, because they support bigotry and superstition, without which tyrants would not be able to keep their subjects within bounds, or make them submit willingly to the galling yoke of oppression. Whether Prince Hohenlohe is a tool in the hands of the Holy Alliance, to check the progress of learning, and to keep the subjects in happy ignorance, or whether he is peculiarly favoured by the Almighty, we leave those to determine who have witnessed his marvellous exploits. The circumstance of his being invited by the *benevolent* and *enlightened* Emperor of all the Russias, to take up his residence in his capital, is certainly not in his favour. Dr. Badeley, although a Protestant, and evidently a little tainted with superstition, has given a very impartial statement of the particulars of the case. We should have been more pleased with it, had he made it complete, by adding the opinions the experienced surgeons entertained of the nature of the disease

Since writing the above, we have learned that the peculiarly favoured Prince Hohenlohe has been appointed, by the enlightened King of France, commander of one of the divisions of the French army, to chastise the Spanish nation, for having presumed to ameliorate her condition, and get rid of the Inquisition, and Popish bigotry and superstition.

So much, then, for the highly favoured Prince's idea of justice, and his admiration of the precepts of the God of St. Louis, or rather of Him whose kingdom he has proclaimed to be near at hand.

In the absence of any decisive intelligence on the question of peace or war, we must be content with giving the opinions of those who have at least the means of information. A French Ultra of high rank, and in the service of the Royal Family, wrote to a British Nobleman to the following effect:—"Be assured we cannot go to war; it is "impossible; public opi-"nion every where against us. That unhap-"py affair in the Chamber, out of which no "one has come with credit except MANUEL, "has paralyzed us all."

In corroboration of this remark, we can state that a despatch has been received from Sir CHARLES STUART, from which Mr. CANNING has drawn the inference, "that the counsels of "the French Government are of a *suspensive* "nature."

A noble Duke, well acquainted with the disposition and resources of the Spaniards, is said to have replied to the inquiries of a person of yet more illustrious rank, "It won't succeed; depend on it, it won't succeed;" speaking of the French invasion! *The Times.*

FROM COL. STEWARTS' SKETCHES OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

"The King (George II.) having never seen a Highland soldier, expressed a desire to see one. Three privates, remarkable for their figure and good looks, were fixed upon and sent to London a short time before the regiment marched. These were Gregor M'Gregor, commonly called Gregor the Beautiful, John Campbell, son of Duncan Campbell of the family of Duncaves, Perthshire, and John Grant from Strathspey, of the family of Ballindalloch. Grant fell sick and died at Aberfeldy. The others were presented by their Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir Robert Munro, to the King, and performed the broadsword exercise, and that of the Lochaber axe, or lance, before his Majesty, the Duke of Cumberlad, Marshal Wade, and a number of general officers assembled for the purpose, in the Great Gallery at St. James's. They displayed so much dexterity and skill in the management of their weapons, as to give perfect satisfaction to his Majesty. Each got a gratuity of one guinea, which *they gave to the porter at the palace gate as they passed out.*' They thought that the King had mistaken their character and condition in their own country. Such was, in general, the character of the men who originally composed the Black Watch. This feeling of self-estimation inspired a high spirit and sense of honour in the regiment, which continued to form its character and conduct, long after the description of men who originally composed it was totally changed. These men afterwards rose to rank in the army. Mr. Campbell got an ensigncy for his conduct at Fontenoy, and was captain-lieutenant of the regiment when he was killed at Ticonderago, where he also distinguished himself. Mr. M'Gregor was promoted in another regiment, and afterwards purchased the lands of Inveradine in Breadalbane. He was grandfather of Sir Gregor M'Gregor, a commander in South America."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Perfumes a Preventive against Mouldiness.— Dr. Mac Culloch, of Edinburgh, has published a paper in the Philosophical Transactions of that city, in which he points out that all essential oils possess the property of preventing the growth of mould. His observations are of such general utility, that we copy them into our more popularly-circulated pages for the public benefit:

"Ink, paste, leather, and seeds, are among the common articles which suffer from this cause, and to which the remedy is easily applicable. With respect to articles of food, such as bread, cold meats, or dried fish, it is less easy to apply a remedy, on account of the taste. Cloves, however, and other spices whose favours are grateful, may sometimes be used for this end; and that they act in consequence of this principle, and not by any particular antiseptic virtue, seems plain, by their preventing equally the growth of those minute cryptogamous plants on ink, and other substances not of an animal nature.

"The effect of cloves in preventing the mouldiness in Ink, is indeed generally known; and it is obtained in the some way by the oil of lavender, in a very minute quantity, or by any other of the perfumed oils.

"To preserve Leather in the same manner from this effect, is a matter of great importance, particularly in military store-houses, where the labour employed in cleaning harness and shoes is a cause of considerable expence, and where much injury is occasionally sustained from this cause. The same essential oils answer the purpose, as far as I have had an opportunity of trying effectually. The cheapest, of course, should be selected; and it would be necessary to try oil of turpentine, for this reason. The total interruption of all my pursuits has hitherto prevented me from carrying these trials as far as I intended.

"It is a remarkable confirmation of this circumstance, that Russian leather, which is perfumed with the tar of the birch-tree, is not subject to mouldiness, as must be well known to all who possess books thus bound. They even prevent it from taking place in those books bound in calf near to which they happen to lie. This fact is particularly well

known to Russia merchants, as they suffer bales of this article to lie in the London docks in the most careless manner, for a great length of time, knowing well that they can sustain no injury of this nature from dampness, whereas common curried leather requires to be opened, cleaned, and ventilated. Collectors of books will not be sorry to learn, that a few drops of any perfumed oil will ensure their libraries from this pest."

Dr. M. began some experiments with the same agents on wood, to prevent the dry rot, but not having time to carry them on, he recommends the important investigation to others. With regard to *paste*, he prefers rosin to alum as a preservative; but lavender, or any other strong perfume, such as peppermint, anise, bergamot, are perfectly effectual for years, however the paste is composed. That which the Dr. himself employs in labelling, &c. is "made of flour in the usual way, but rather thick, with a proportion of brown sugar, and a small quantity of corrosive sublimate. The use of the sugar is to keep it flexible, so as to prevent its scaling off from smooth surfaces; and that of the corrosive sublimate, independently of preserving it from insects, is an effectual check against its fermentation. This salt, however, does not prevent the formation of mouldiness. But as a drop or two of the essential oils above mentioned is a complete security against this, all the causes of destruction are effectually guarded against. Paste made in this manner, and exposed to the air, dries without change to a state resembling horn; so that it may at any time be wetted again, and applied to use. When kept in a close-covered pot, it may be preserved in a state for use at all times."

He proceeds. "This principle seems also applicable to the preservation of seeds, particularly in cases where they are sent from distant countries by sea, when it is well known that they often perish from this cause. Dampness, of course, will perform its office at any rate, if moisture is not excluded; yet it is certain, that the growth of the vegetables which constitute mould, accelerate the evil; whether by retaining moisture, or by what means, is not very apparent. This, in fact, happens equally in the case of dry rot in wood, and indeed in all others where this cause operates. It is a curious illustration of the truth of this view of a remedy, that the aromatic seeds of all kinds are not subject to mould, and that their vicinity prevents it in others with which they are packed. They also produce the same effect daily, even in animal matters, without its being suspected. Not to repeat any thing on the subject of cookery, I need only remark, that it is common to put pepper into collections of insects or birds, without its having been remarked, that it had the same power of keeping off mould, as of discouraging or killing the *ptinus omnivorus*, or other insects that commit ravages in these cases.

"In concluding these hints, I might add, in illustration of them, that gingerbread and bread containing caraway-seeds is far less liable to mouldiness than plain bread. It will be a matter worthy of consideration, how far flour might be preserved by some project of this kind."

We cannot conclude these extracts without expressing our thanks to Dr. MacCulloch, and to all philosophical inquirers, who thus turn their scientific acquirements to subjects of great practical utility in the common concerns of life.

Scientific and Literary Travels.—Professor Nevi has been employed by the Emperor of Russia to make researches in the steppes of Independent Tartary, and to examine the course of the Oxus, and the towns of Balk and Sarmacand. The expedition will extend perhaps as far as the Lake Saisan. Ambassadors have been previously sent to prepare the way in these countries, which are so little known; and there is reason to think, that at least much geographical knowledge will result from the expedition.

That public-spirited nobleman Count Romanzoff, who fitted out at his own expense the expedition under Kotzebue for circumnavigating the globe, has sent out travellers to cross the ice from the eastern coast of Asia to the western coast of America.

Professor Rask, of Copenhagen, the author of an Icelandic and Anglo-Saxon Grammar, has been for some time studying Sancrit at St. Petersburg, with the view of proceeding to the Birman empire, to study the Pali language, and the sacred books of the Buddhists. He proposes to inquire into the origin of the languages of the north in the mountains of Caucasus.

M. Sieber, a Bohemian naturalist, who travelled in Egypt and Syria in 1817 and 1818, is about to perform a journey in Abyssinia.

The following letter of His Majesty records one of those Royal acts which make Kings known with honour to posterity far beyond the fame of victories or conquests. We therefore abstain from praise;—it is its own enlogy. We have only to add, that a numerous Meeting (sixteen) of the Trustees of the British Museum was held upon the subject of the disposition of this princely Gift last Monday, at which the question was adjourned for further consideration. Upon this issue will depend the advice for incorporation with the National Library, or for a separate Establishment under the same direction.

(*Copy.*)

Dear Lord Liverpool,

The King my late revered and excellent Father having formed during a long series of years a most valuable and extensive Library, consisting of about One hundred and twenty thousand Volumes, I have resolved to present this Collection to the British Nation.

Whilst I have the satisfaction by this means of advancing the Literature of my Country, I also feel that I am paying a just tribute to the memory of a Parent, whose life was adorned with every public and private virtue.

I desire to add, that I have great pleasure, My Lord, in making this communication through you. Believe me, with great regard.

Your sincere Friend,

(Signed) G. R.

Pavilion, Brighton, Jan. 15 1823.

The Lord of Liverpool, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

Literary Gazette,

ON THE CHARACTER OF JULIA IN SHAKSPEARE'S "TWO GENTHEMEN OF VERONA."

I Confess, the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," is to me a delightful play. I can go from Verona to Milan by water, or balloon it, if it were "so nominated in the bond," without reflecting with Doctor Johnson, that a stage-coach would be a more legitimate conveyance; and I can hate Proteus too, without hating the play for his sake. In truth, I can overlook, and be perfectly insensible to all the errors, and even the beauties of the rest of the drama, while I make myself better and happier by listening to the fond, the adventurous, and the passionate Julia. And yet it is not for all she says, or does, or thinks,—but all she makes me say, and do, and think for her. I could write an essay on every speech,—perhaps a bad one, but not for want of a good text. How pretty, how affected, and yet how natural is her first scene. She is neither afraid or ashamed, She would as soon tell her maid of her love for her Proteus, as her pet bird; —but then there is maidenly feeling, that best characteristic of the sex, which is neither to be found in pride nor modesty, vanity nor timidity; nor, even as it exists in virgin minds, in all put together. How fine, how exqaisity fine, is the passionate exuberance of the following:—

"Look, here is writ—*love-wounded Proteus*:—
Poor wounded name! my bosom, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be thoroughly heal'd;
And thus I search it with a sovereign kiss.
But twice or thrice was Proteus written down?
Be calm, good wind, blow not a word away,
Till I have found each letter in the letter,
Except mine own name; that some whirlwind bear
Unto a ragged, fearful, hanging rock,
And throw it thence into the raging sea!"

It is, however, in the second scene, passing over the leave taking, that we

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know her completely. We have her there in an undress. No "robes of gold" to restrain her; she "floats as wild as mountain breezes" blow, but is still true to nature and to passion.

"Did'st then but know the inly touch of love,
Thou would'st as soon go kindle fire with snow,
As seek to quench the fire of love with words."

Then her next speech,—how it riots in beauties! The sentiment, the very soul of poetry is embodied in it. Its current, like the one which it describes, doth indeed—

"Make sweet music with the enamell'd stones,
Giving a gentle kiss to every sedge
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage.

She will go at any rate;—that is fixed. resolved; and she is willing to make every necessary sacrifice- But there is one she stops short of, and it is a truly feminine *trait*.

"*Luc.* Why then your ladyship must cut your hair.
Jul No, girl; I'll knit it up in silken strings
With twenty odd conceited true love knots;
To be fantastic, may become a youth
Of greater time than I shall shew to be."

The whole of this scene is excellent. She has no suspicion; or pride, however weak, before such love as her's, must have restrained her. She trusts in him wholly and truely, and forgets all possibility of forgotten faith and broken vows: nor yet dose she wholly forget, but is above their belief. She has been so long enshrined and worshipped, that she has caught some of the dignty of the altar, and expects homage of necessity. She lodges Proteus in her, heart; and neitner remembers, nor wishes to remember, that he is still an independent being. She will not speculate on his constancy, for to doubt were worse than to hate him.

"His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate;
His tears pure messengers sent from his heart,
His heart as far from fraud's as heaven from earth."

But in the next scene we have a sorrowful change. The high-minded woman.

"Breathing, moving
In an atmosphere of loving;"

rioting in the luxury of passion, and triumphing in the eternity of love, is lost. The enchanter has thrown his spells around her; misfortune has touched her lovely form, and lovelier mind: but she is chastened as well as depressed. If it came in aftertimes, and in other situations, she would have met it with human pride. But there is now nobody either to see or to admire. She is thrown on a cold unfeeling world, unmindful either of her sorrows or her joys, and necessity teaches humility. "He plays false, Father;"—there is no expression, even in Shakspeare, that ever went deeper into my heart than this. Her perfect devotedness under the strongest sense of the injury done her; her meek complainings; and, above all, her still unrepressed passion, are necessary to the story; but if they were not, are necessary to her character. She is too far gone for resistance—there is no reaction in such love as this. The whole of the scene between her and Sylvia is delicious; fit to read under the shade of an Acacia in "Araby the blest;" or reposing on a "bank of violets in the sweet south." And her last speech,—maidenly shame banishing all else for the moment, but still affording her the best opportunity for rebuke.

"O Proteus! let this habit make thee blush!
Be thou ashamed, that I have took upon me
Such an immodest raiment; *if shame live*
In a disguise of love,
It is the lesser blot, modesty finds,
Women to change their shape, than men their minds."

It is refreshing in these times even to think over such a story as this. In this age of cant and good taste, when even Shakspeare has been clipped and starched into insipidity, it is well to know that such things have been. That same "good taste" has done more injury to society than any other good, or bad thing, with which I am acquainted. We have been polishing until the enamel is worn off; and appear fonder of the rough material under, because it is of our own producing. "Good taste" has, in singing, given us vocal quadruple-quavers instead of feeling and sentiment; and it is the same in every thing else. Fine ladies dressing, and sighing, and saying, and acting by rule, in high life; and domestic drudges, fit only.

"To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer,"

among the middling classes. We have no moonlight meetings, no evening walks where the all-pervading power of truth and passion softened the heart and improved the mind, which the scenes around, and above all the powerful presence of the loved one, awed and elevated. Ball-room fripperies, and drawing-room decorums, now give us the only means of judging of her whom we are going to enthrone in our hearts, and our homes; and we are considered unreasonable indeed, if we are not convinced of ardent affection, and overpowering love, by a simple assent to our proposals. It is thus that the love tales of our elder poets, more particularly the dramatists, have a freshness and originality, a truth of keeping, and a display of constancy in attachment, and strength in love, which even now, altered as we are, find sympathy in every bosom. Ladies then had fathers and aunts, and bolts and bars to restrain them, but there was not the curse of false delicacy,—the ghost of "proper pride." When they loved, they "loved indeed," and in their spheres, would have made an equal sacrifice with the Roman. They would have given "all for love," and amply deserved that their lovers should for them, think "a world well lost."

New European Magazine.

Poetry.

ANTIGONE'S LAMENT.

Translated from *La Thebaide* of Racine.

Ah! why does fate, relentless, save
Me only of a hapless brood?
Would I were in my mother's grave,
And dull and cold this vital flood!
My brothers' hearts stern vengeance sears,
Each against each his red arm rears,
And I, alone am shedding tears,
Where all around shed blood.

A mother beckons me away;
To join her, freed from nature's strife;
A lover tempts my soul to stay,
Though earth with care and grief be rife.
Oh! that I could behind me fling
This world of ceaseless sorrowing;
Alas! that they to love who cling,
Must still, cling to life.

Yes, love has conquer'd—love survives
Though hope itself be death;
Nor can I, while that tyrant lives,
Seek death's untroubled bed.
Hemon, for thee alone I breathe,
Nor wander to the shades beneath,
Else gladly should the cypress wreath
Be twined around my head.

A SERENADE.

OH! burst the bonds of slumber;
Sweet ELLEN, awake arise!
Night's shades are furl'd,—from the breathing world
And 'tis morn in the eastern skies!
Flowers fair and without numbes,
Unfold their gorgeous dyes!
Day speeds apace,—on his golden race,
Then open thy star-like eyes;
Sweet ELLEN! awake, arise!

Rich milk-white clouds are sailing
Like ships upon stormless seas,
The heavens grow bright,—with liquid light.
And fragrance loads the breeze.
Morn's melodies prevailing,
Sweep through the trembling trees;
The lark's in the sky,—and the linnet's on high,
And wilt thou be less blithe than these?
Sweet ELLEN! awake, arise!

The dew-bent rose is baring
Her breast to the rising sun;
New splendours shower—upon temple and tower,
And the stir of day's begun:
We'll do a deed of daring
Ere Phœbus' race be run,
Our barque's below—and the breezes blow,
And our goal will soon be won;
Sweet ELLEN! awake, arise!

What recks it to hearts like our's,
Where we resolve to flee?
Not far we'll roam—for a distant home;
Since happiness dwells with thee.
We'll steer for pleasure's bowers
With Hope, through life's dark sea;
And love shall guide—us through the tide,
And our trusty pilot be;
But the morn wears fast,—and our hour is past;
Sweet ELLEN! awake, arise!

DO.

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